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LOTUS DANCE

—Leela Desai.

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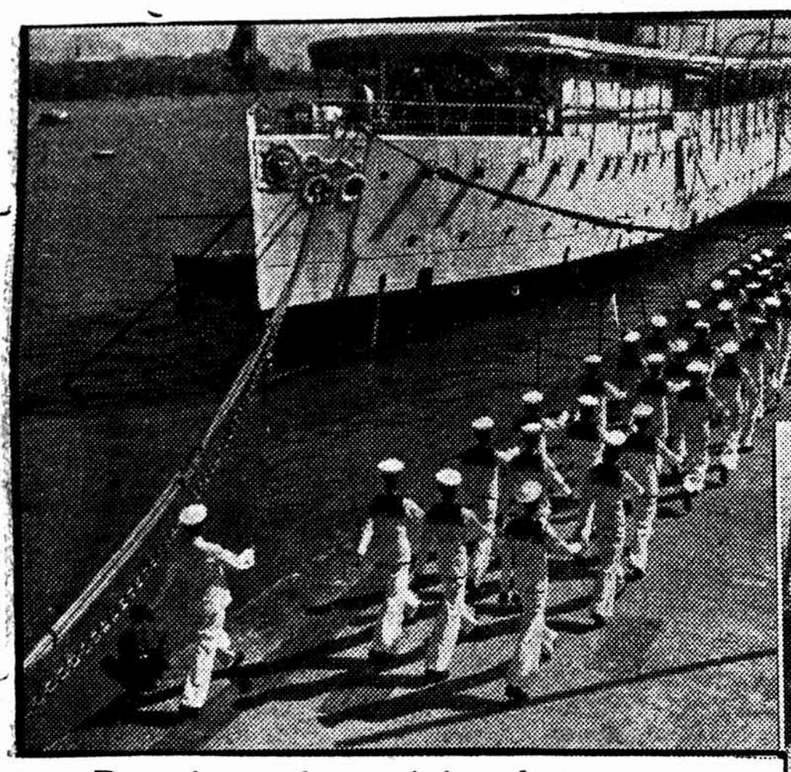
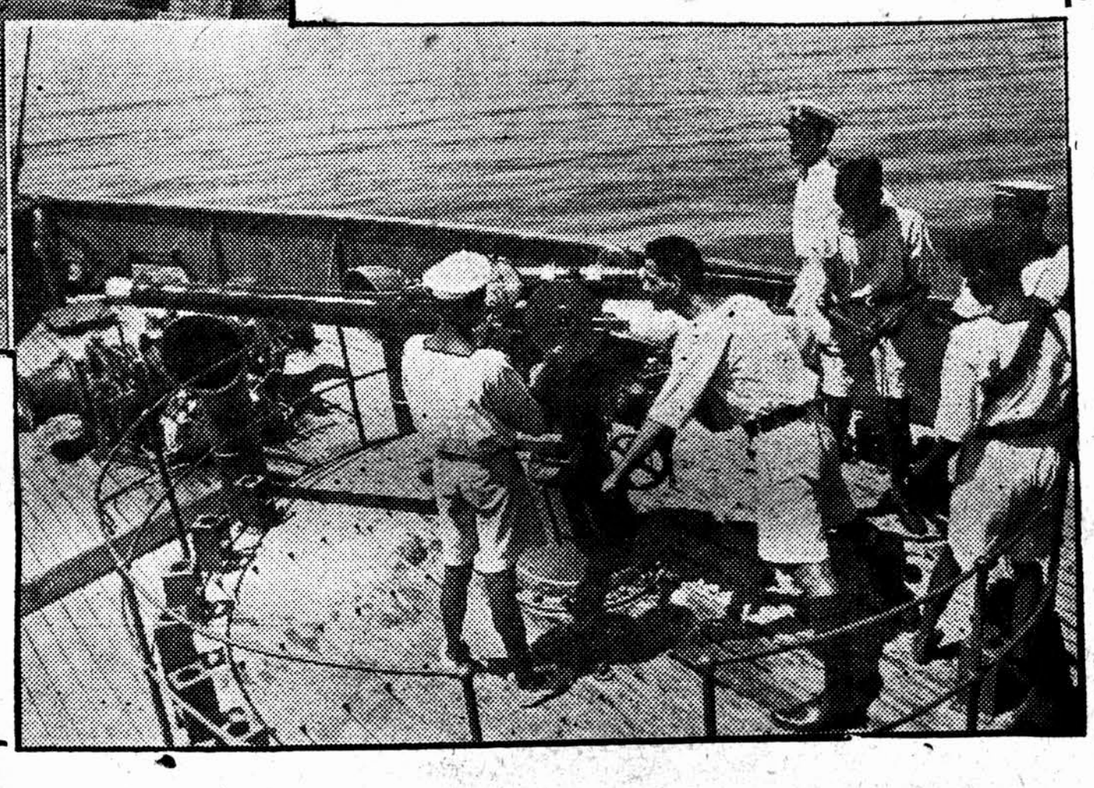
PLEASE SEE THAT THE SEAL IS INTACT

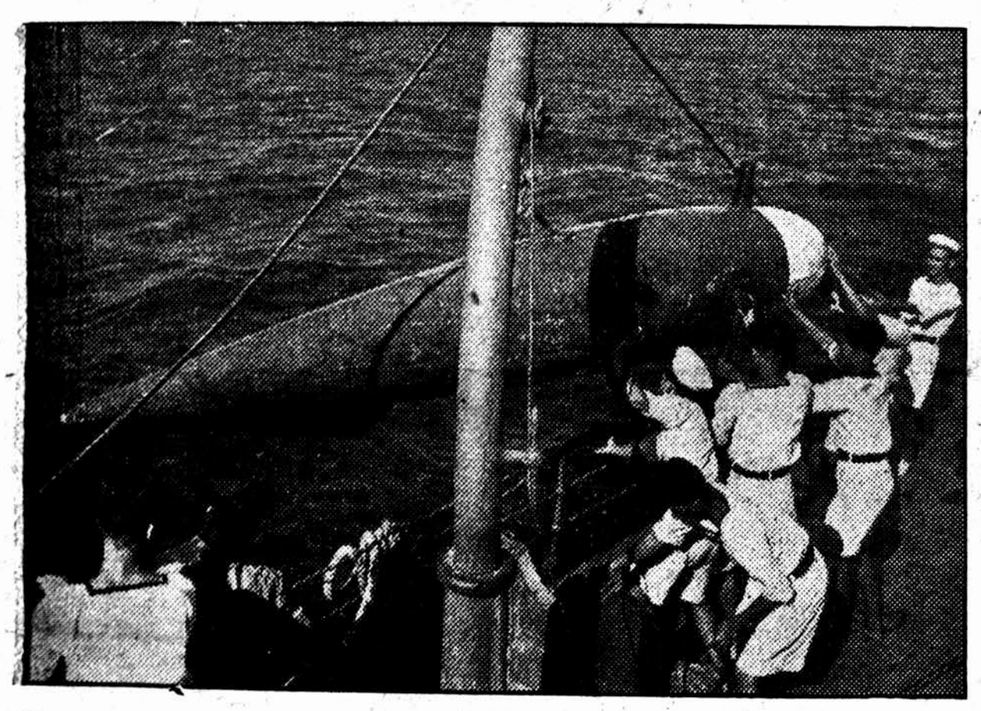
India' Navy In The Making



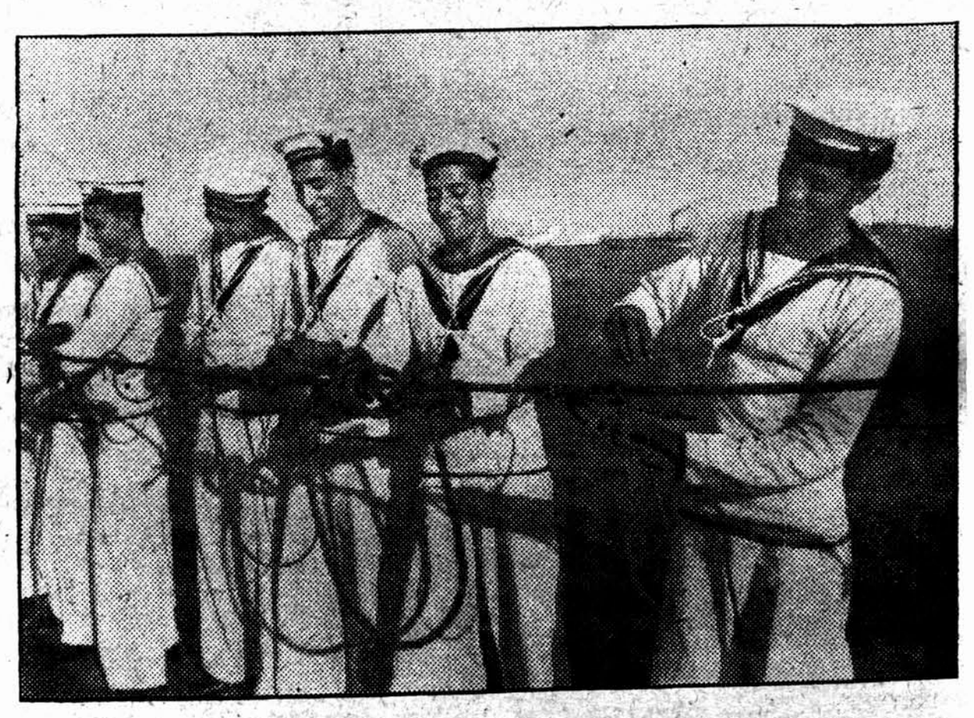
Recruits under training for the R. I. N. have learnt to march with the long arm-swing of the navy.



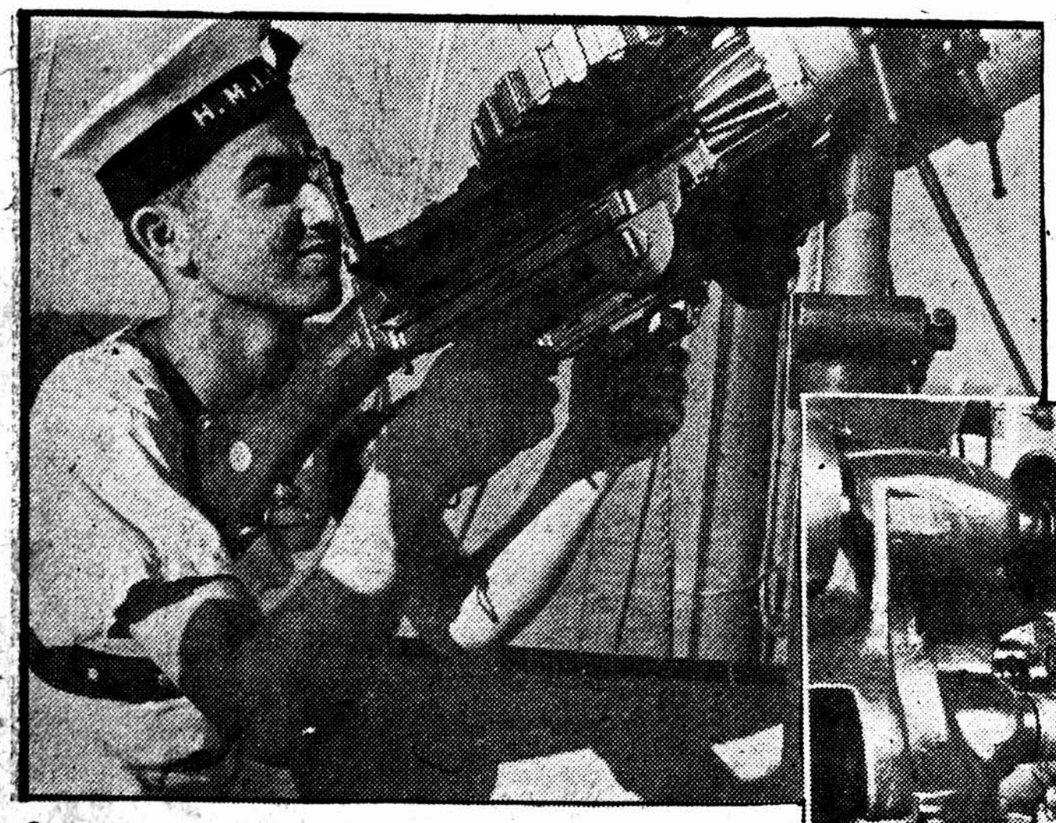
Seamen in one of India's coastal defence ships manning a 12-pdr. gun.



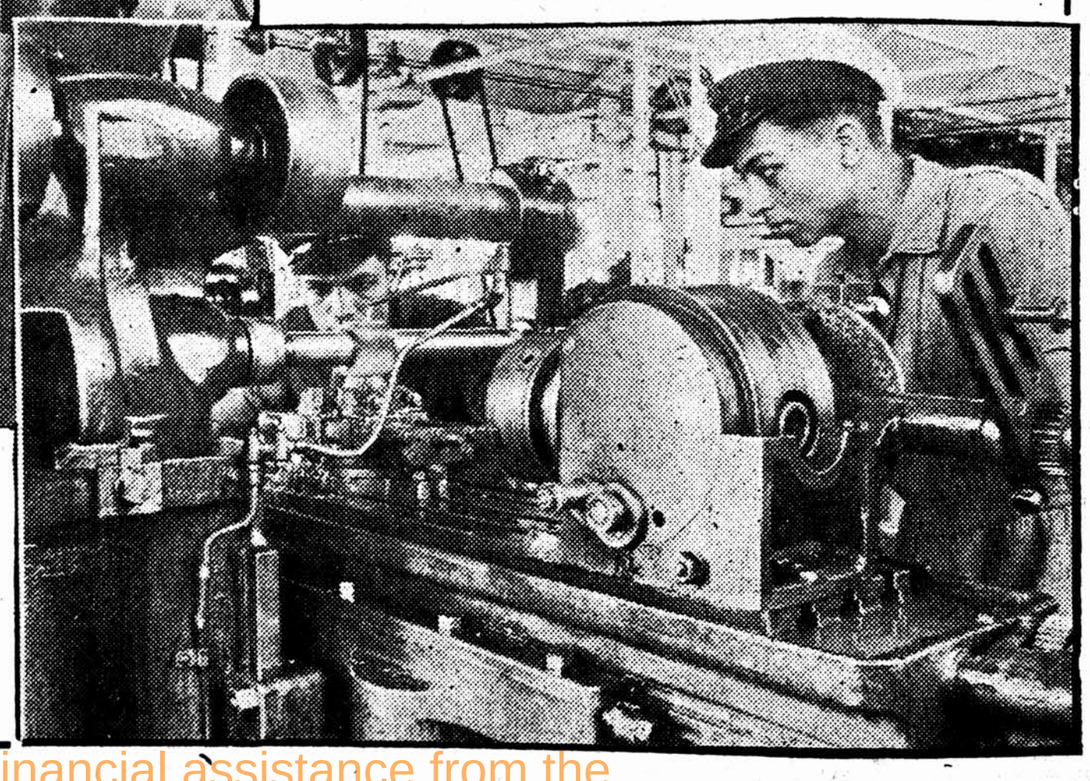
Seamen of a minesweeper of the R. I. N. lowering a float and otter board as the ship sets out on her daily sweep.



After a few months in the R. I. N. knotty problems are quickly solved by the young sailors.



Punjabi seaman handling twin Lewis guns on the bridge of a Local Defence Ship of the R. I. N.



A naval engineering apprentice working under the supervision of a skilled operator on a milling machine.

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BOMBAY: DECEMBER 22, 1940

MODERN URDU PRESS

A Dissection And Some Suggestions

By A. AZIZ FAROOQ

IN SPITE of its century-old tradition of all-round and unbroken progress, Urdu journalism is still in a very backward state.

Although it caters for by far the largest section of India's news-minded public, and although perhaps the number of periodicals issued in it, as well as their aggregate gross circulation, both exceed the corresponding figures to any other Indian language, the fact remains that the Urdu press cannot be said to occupy the premier place in Indian journalism today. Many regional languages can claim superiority over Urdu in this respect.

In daily journalism particularly, no Urdu newspaper can boast of anything like the net sales figures, excellent get-up, news service, etc. of, for instance, some of the leading Bengali or Gujarati dailies. As a matter of fact, daily journalism is Urdu's weakest point and it is here that the shoe pinches most. All the infelicitous and unhappy characteristics of Urdu journalism, discussed below, are found here in their most aggressive form.

Periodicals

The situation is not so despairing in certain other respects, particularly as regards monthly magazines. Not a few of the Urdu monthlies have a very high literary standard and offer excellent value for their price. Although the handicap of limited circulation (only one Urdu paper has a net sale exceeding 20,000—and that, too, is a religious monthly and a ridiculously low-priced one,—the rest of the outstanding monthlies having a normal circulation well below 5,000—) and printing difficulties are present even here, the desire for publicity of a host of budding writers who are immensely pleased to see their name in print even though they are not paid an anna for their contributions, and the fortunate existence of a number of virtual literary geniuses who own and edit some of our most popular magazines, largely compensate for the retarding factors.

The number of deeklies published in Urdu is staggering indeed. Even small and outlying towns are not without a weekly or two for the most part. Not a few of the weeklies have quite respectable circulations, but by far the great majority of them rarely reach even the 1,000 mark. In the category of Urdu weeklies are found some of the best journals of India—profusely illustrated, provided with excellent reading matter and edited with care and responsibility.

At the other extreme are some of the "dirty spots"—irregular in their appearance like the sun in cold countries during the winter, lacking all sense of journalistic morality and decency, containing worthless trash and dirty personal attacks or lowly praises, and aiming at blackmail through threats flattery, some of the weeklies enjoy a nation-wide circulation, others are rarely seen outside their own district.

Film journals, which contribute a fair quota of weeklies, are on the whole better circulated and provided with numerous illustrations—an absolute necessity in their case. But their literary achievements are not very inspiring and they show little scruples in the race for winning the film distributors' favours for advertisements.

Women's Magazines

Ladies and children are supposed to have their own separate and exclusive journals—supposed because actually most of these "exclusive" journals are run and managed by men and have a number of male contributors and subscribers. While children generally favour weeklies, ladies for the most part are inclined towards monthlies and their magazines are concerned with matters of home interest, household and ladies problems, fashions, social reform and female education and emancipation and only secondarily with literature.

In spite of the prevailing low level of education among our women, the standard of ladies' journals is fairly high—largely due to the open secret that many a male writer, a brother, a relative or a friend, is behind the female name of the contributor! This, however, is no insinuation against the literary inclinations of our fair sex which can still proudly claim to have a number of literary luminaries amongst its members.

The number of specialised journals is not very large although some periodicals are exclusively devoted to agriculture, industry, trade and commerce (including insurance), sports, professions, religion, sciences, reviews, etc. These journals necessarily have a small circulation (except the religious ones), and the value of their contribution towards technical and specialized knowledge is rather doubtful. But in their defence it may be said that few of them have been in existence for a long time and that as they grow older in age they will be able to attract better writers and evoke greater interest in their respective subjects. Humorous journals are not very numerous and with the exception of one, possibly two, not worth mentioning.

Those Special Issues

A very interesting and popular feature of Urdu periodicals is their mania for out-pacing others in publishing special issues or annuals. It would, however, be unjust not to admit that many of these annuals and special issues are good value for the reader's money. A special issue is a double bait which attracts both the contributors and the readers. Consequently, these special issues enjoy a measure of circulation unknown in the case of ordinary issues and the greater circulation incidentally brings larger advertisement revenues, too.

Mention has already been made of the extremely low level of journalistic art in Urdu. Many factors are responsible for this. The meagre circulation of most of the papers seems to rule out all ambitious plans for costly improvements in printing, news service and standard of articles. Lack of the power or will to incur necessary expenditure on such costly improvements may equally be said to perpetuate low circulation figures.

But although it cannot be said as to what extent is the limited circulation a cause or effect of the low standard of Urdu journal-

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IN THE SIDELINES

(John Collins in "The Gazette", Montreal).

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SOUL OF EUROPE

(2) Mario's Haircut

By PAUL STEVEN

IT wouldn't have happened if I had remembered that Mario had been the boy who always informed teacher of the tricks we were up to. But we had grown up and left school; he had become a singer—not a very good one, and I had become a hairdresser—the best in Piccolacitta. He was standing on the stage—when the first and second baritono were ill—and singing "Figaro la, Figaro qua....", and I was standing in my saloon from morning till evening, my feet aching but my hands quick and steady; my clients were satisfied.

One day Mario came in, stout and jovial, his fat throat vibrating and his belly shaking as it is becoming for a baritono a bit of grease and make-up still under his bulging eyes, blue shadows on chin and cheeks. He wanted a shave and a haircut. While I foamed the shaving soap over his cheeks, we talked of the old days when we had gone to school. I remarked that these days had been better. Wages were higher and even workers came to a good hairdresser. I thought I could talk to a class-mate like that. Mario opened his mouth under the foam and whispered—in a carefully pronounced stage whisper:

"But for that we have Il Duce now."

Perhaps, it was only the shape of the covering foam which made his lips smirk. But I thought he liked Mussolini just as we others did—dragging us without doubt into war! So the devil—of course, I believe in the Satan, I'm a pious Catholic—well, the devil made me joke. I said:

"What can a hairdresser earn from the Duce. He is bald like a ....."

I stopped because I suddenly saw the madness of my words. Mario started to talk of something else; a Wagner opera was on this evening. He spluttered foam when he told me:

"I hate Wagner. What clumsy music. These Germans are so clumsy, I hate them."

But I didn't say anything. Nowadays it is as dangerous to curse the Germans as it is to curse the Duce. Mario instructed me how to cut his hair; he was particular about keeping it long and just a bit untidy.

"It's the touch of genius," he said.

Denounced

I did my best; when he left my saloon he could have passed even for a baritono of the Milano opera. But he wasn't thankful. I should have remembered that he was a denunciator by nature. He went to the local Fascist organisation and told them I had slandered the personal appearance of Il Duce. The Fascist Commander informed the Prefetto di Polizia. The police prefect was my customer, but he was forced to act.

Among the Fascist squad sent to his assistance was Filippo Guzzi, the other hairdresser of Piccolacitta; a middle-aged man who hadn't even spittoons and electrical equipment in his saloon and, therefore, was full of ideas how to get rid of a young and enterprising competitor. They came by night to the room above my saloon where Nina, my wife, I and my father were sleeping. All of us were taken to the quarters of the local Fascist organisation. Unfortunately my father had once been a member of the Socialist Organisation; Filippo Guzzi, who also had been a Socialist when he was young, remembered this very well.

"You are one of these Matteotis," he said, "enemy of Italy. Fine is the way you have educated your son. We hear he makes blasphemous jokes about the Duce's personal appearance." He shouted: "Say Evivva Il Duce."

We all said "Evivva Il Duce." My wife looked at me through her tears. Nina was always a cautious one and had implored me to do nothing which could endanger the future of our little Carlo who was at the moment with an aunt of mine in Milano.

"No fire, no conviction, no enthusiasm", Filippo said. He was a small spiteful man who constantly whipped up and down on his toes. "So, your hairdresser's saloon is a centre of conspiration, eh? No wonder, one can keep spittoons and mirrors and electrical equipment if one gets money from Moscow. Confess, who is bringing you the money from Moscow?"

Of course, there was nothing to confess; but it was very convenient for Filippo to ask this question. Although Russia is now the friend of Germany, and Germany is the friend of the Duce, a man who says something about the Duce will still be accused of "getting money from Moscow." And even if the charge is proved wrong, the man who has been asked this question, remains a lebbroso, an outcast. And I was afraid Nina or my father would even confess to having received money from Moscow.

Representatives of different European nations tell their stories. Not the representatives who go round in tailcoats or uniforms decked with medals, but the representatives of everyday-life—butchers, tailors, sailors, petty shopkeepers. Their stories reveal in a flash their mental make-up, of millions out of which the present turmoil sprang. They are bewildered, those people, and they tell their bewildering stories —of the chaos which is Europe.

"Confession"

Our Fascists have their own way of making people confess. It's like medical treatment; but more people have died by it than of flogging.

They took father, Nina and me into three separate rooms. Among the Fascists was a young fellow, a buck from Napoli; I saw how he looked at Nina when they took her away. When I think of it I see red and I want to kill. But she never told me anything. She only said they whipped her, yet she didn't confess anything about money from Moscow.

Father was given castor oil; that's the medical treatment I was talking of. He had had typhoid not so long ago and his stomach was very weak. He suffered terrible pains when they drenched him with castor oil but he didn't confess. He knew it was better to suffer the pains for a night than Lipari Isles for life.

I was treated by Filippo Guzzi and another fellow, a man from Turino. My hands were bound to a hook in the wall; they nearly knocked my teeth out when they forced my mouth open to pour castor oil in.

It was so disgusting, so humiliating; I am only a hairdresser, still I feel if somebody humiliates me. But I didn't confess.

In the morning they brought Nina in. She didn't cry, but her eyes were inflamed with grief and her look was that of a ferocious animal. Then they brought father in; they had to carry him, so weak was he. I was lying on the floor, exhausted. They put us into a small Fiat car which belonged to the man from Turino and took us to the Prefettura di Polizia.

The prefect questioned us, but without castor oil.

I confessed to having said a hairdresser couldn't earn much from the Duce as he was bald. Mario had reported I had said "bald as an egg." But this was a lie. I had only said "he is bald."

The prefect sent all others away under a pretext and when we were alone, he said:

"Idiota, sciocco, imbecille. Luigi, God knows I am your customer and I like your saloon much better than that of Filippo But from now on I'll have to have my hair cut at Filippo's saloon, for my own sake. And I have to punish you for this unbalanced remark about his Eccellenza." He sniffed a bit and said: "You all seem very weak. Did they give you castor oil? Better don't talk to anybody about it. Now, you will be fined 300 lira and you'll have to go to jail for a month, say. I'm sorry, but why are you such an idiota to talk in front of that fellow?"

I paid the fine and was a month in jail. When I came out, my saloon was something like a lepper's den. Nobody dared to come in. It had been in the papers that I was fined for slandering the personal appearance of Il Duce: no spittoons and electrical equipment could fight against that.

I proceeded to be an idiota. I should have sold out immediately and gone away. But my father was still very ill from the medical treatment and I had to stay; the devil made me think I could work up again. But, it didn't come off. My father died, I had to close the saloon, to sell all furniture for nearly nothing, and then I had still debts.

We had to leave the room above the saloon. I couldn't find any work. Nina, who had been sullen all the time, disappeared after two months. I saw her again with the big bully from Napoli. Thanks God, our little Carlo was still in Milano.

I left Piccolacitta and went through Italy in search of work. In Milano I saw Carlo. He went to school and sang the Giovinezza. My aunt gave me some money and agreed to keep Carlo. I hadn't reckoned with the labour card system. As I had been convicted of slandering the personal appearance of Il Duce, I couldn't get a labour card. I tried the labour exchanges of many towns, but I didn't succeed. Nobody wanted to employ me without a labour card.

War!

When war broke out, I was glad. At least I had some kind of livelihood. I was young and still strong in spite of all deprivations.

(Continued On Page 31)

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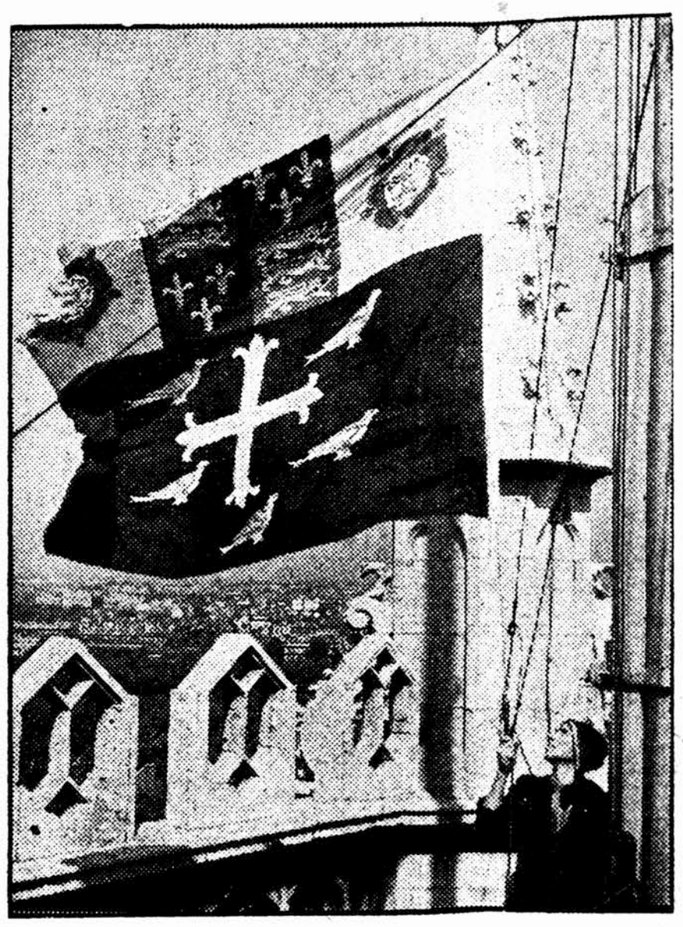
Britain's National Shrine

Westminster Abbey Serves As Spiritual Centre Of The British People

Close by the Houses of Parliament in London stands Westminster Abbey, the church which more than any other symbolizes England to Englishmen wherever they may be. Westminster Abbey is one of the oldest churches in Europe.



The Abbey flag being hoisted on the north-west tower on a festival day. The lower part of the flag is the emblem of St. Edward the Confessor. The upper part of the flag is the Royal Arms of Queen Elizabeth and other Tudor sovereigns.

THE British have a special feeling of affection and respect for the grey stones of their Abbey of Westminster, which stands near to the Houses of Parliament in London.

Westminster Abbey is the shrine of the British Commonwealth. For centuries the British people have worshipped there, seen their kings crowned there, and buried within its four walls their great and famous men.

Some time about the middle of the 13th century—the precise date is not known—Henry III of England began to build the present church. Henry, like all the early Norman, Plantagenet and Angevin kings of England, was French by blood and steeped in continental culture, and the church he caused to be built has the lofty roof, the rose windows, and the defiant flying buttresses of the cathedrals of Amiens and Chartres. It also has the same ground plan. But though the Abbey in its design follows closely the French models of the period, the work of building it was carried out by native English craftsmen. The result is "a beautiful French thought expressed in terms of perfect English."

The First Coronation

Before William of Normandy landed at Hastings in the year 1066 and successfully invaded England—the last man in this country's history to make a successful invasion—the Saxon sovereigns of England had always been crowned in the cathedral of Winchester. The conquering William of Normandy was anxious, as he stood triumphant in London, to make manifest his blood ties with the Saxons he had conquered.

But Winchester was too far away in those troubled times for a coronation, and so the great Duke of Normandy, remembering his links with the Saxon king, Edward the Confessor, ordered his coronation to take place in a church which the saintly Edward had built and which stood on the site of the present Abbey.

On Christmas Day of the year 1066 he was accordingly "hallowed King" in what has since become Westminster Abbey. When he died his two sons chose the same church for their coronation, and their sons followed after them. Two only of his successors have been crowned elsewhere than at Westminster.

Museum Of Art

Old, graceful and beautiful Westminster Abbey is naturally enough a casually arrayed "museum" of art. Countless tourists have seen the beautiful wrought iron work on the tomb of Queen Eleanor of Castille and the gates of Henry VII's chapel. Within the chapel, the stalls, beautifully carved by 16th century workmen, are a rare delight in this 20th century. The nameless artists, their fingers dust, still give pleasure to their fellow men by the carving they undertook so many century ago.

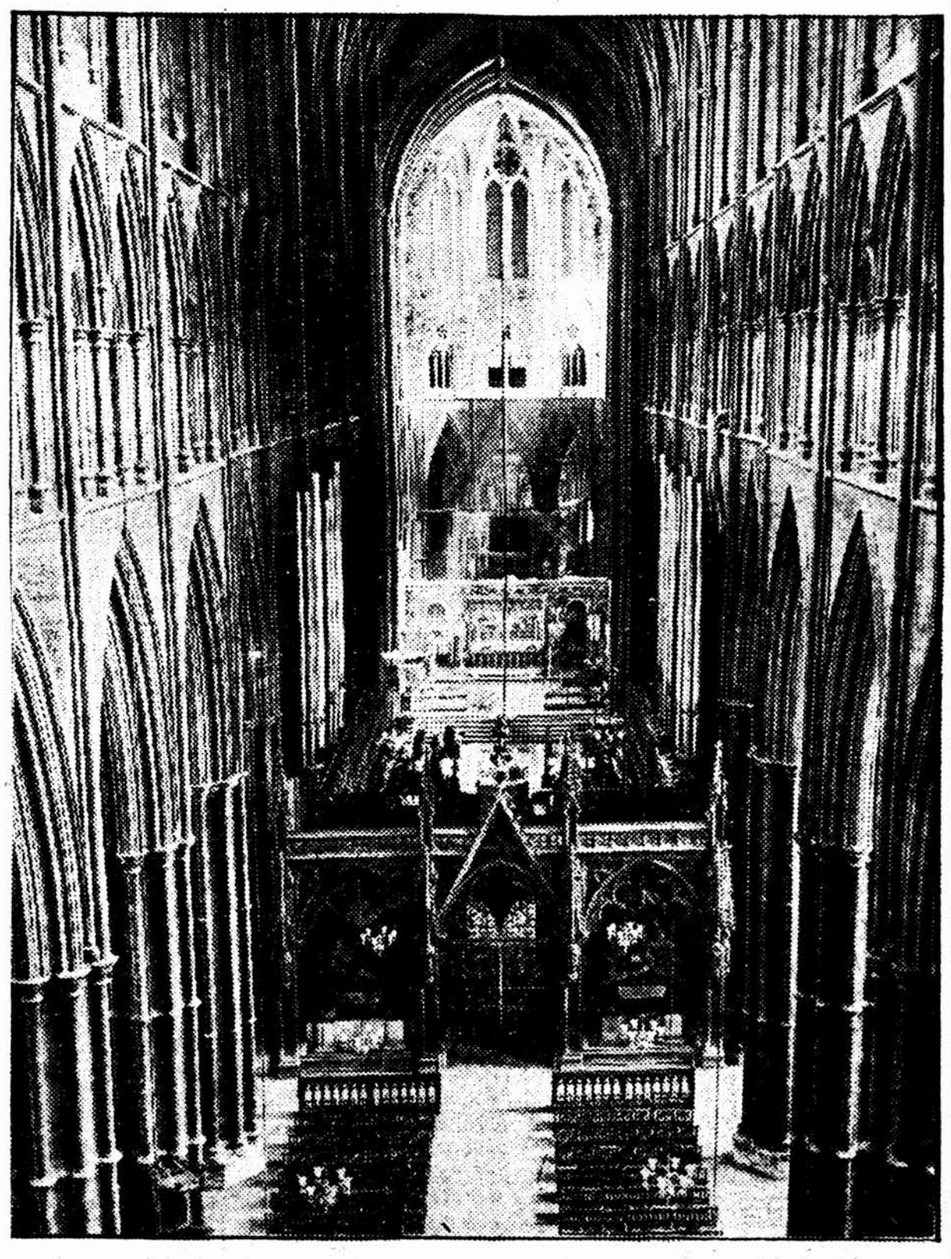
Within the walls of the Abbey lie the bones of the most famous of England's sons. From the accession of Queen Elizabeth in the middle of the 16th century it has been recognised that an Englishman can have no greater honour than to be buried in the Abbey. That is why "because he did well to God and to his house" the tomb of the unknown soldier of the last war is placed there.

The Abbey too, has been the spiritual centre of the British people for hundreds of years. Three Archbishops of Canterbury and nine Archbishops of York served in its Chapter before moving on to the highest office of the English church.

No Diocese

The Abbey is not a church of a single diocese like St. Paul's Cathedral. It has no diocese at all—it is the church of the British Commonwealth. Again, although every Englishman all over the world refers to "The Abbey," the church is not an abbey at all. It has not been an abbey since 400 years ago, when the monastic system was abolished in England by Henry VIII. A few years later the church was reconstituted with the sovereign as "Visitor" and the Dean as its chief. Its legal title is "The Collegiate Church of St. Peter of Westminster."

But the English are so conservative that they go on calling it "Westminster Abbey," and more familiarly, "the Abbey," and doubtless will continue for so long as it stands there.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY, MOTHER CHURCH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

This picture of the nave of Westminster Abbey was taken from a wooden foot-bridge which has been built to ensure speedy passage between one side of the building and the other in the event of fire or other damage by enemy bombs.

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The Career Of Don Suner

By FRANK LONGWORTH

A LITTLE-KNOWN figure has suddenly stepped prominently into the limelight of international affairs. He is Senor Ramon Serrano Suner, or as he prefers to be known, Don Suner. The "Don" is a self-assumed title, more or less equivalent to the English Esquire.

Don Suner is, so far as comparison is possible, the Prime Minister of Spain, though during the last few weeks he has assumed the role of Foreign Secretary and roving Ambassador. He has been feted in Berlin, invited to Rome, and taken on a visit to Paris. The object is generally supposed to be a serious attempt on behalf of the Axis Powers to secure the active allegiance of Spain to their cause. So far as Don Suner is concerned the appeals will not fall on deaf ears. He is undoubtedly the No. 1 Fascist in Spain, an ardent disciple of Mussolini, with whom he shares great hopes of a new Empire in Africa and eventually the restoration to Spain of her former Colonies in South America.

Words, Not Deeds

There is, however, nothing militant about Don Suner himself. He is essentially the ascetic, studious type of individual, a brilliant schemer but slow to action. Words rather than deeds are his strong point, which is perhaps not surprising in a man whose whole life has been devoted to the law. He had a great reputation as an advocate in the days prior to the Civil War, and has more recently come to public notice as a political orator.

Perhaps, however, Don Suner owes his sudden rise to fame to his relationship with General Franco. Popularly the two men are described as brothers-in-law, but the fact is that they married sisters, daughters of a wealthy Asturian manufacturer. In this particular business Don Suner moved much more quickly than the Generalissimo. Suner wooed and won his bride during a month's holiday spent on the Northern coast of Spain, but it took General Franco twelve years to secure parental approval to his suit. He was then a young Army officer with no great prospects. Don Suner was a promising lawyer with a brilliant future before him.

Ramon Serrano Suner was born in Madrid exactly fifty years ago. His father was a successful business man in the Spanish capital, able to afford an expensive education for his three sons. This included a three years' course at the University of Rome, but in the case of Ramon Suner the time was not entirely devoted to the law. He became a member of numerous Societies in the city, almost a worshipper of the ancient glories of Rome, and an ardent disciple of the new political regime which was beginning to arise.

Capable Lawyer

At the age of 25, Suner returned to Madrid, where with his brothers he began practice as a lawyer—a combination of the English barrister and solicitor. His advocacy in the Courts quickly aroused attention, and the business flourished. He was soon recognised as one of the most capable young lawyers in the capital. Ten years later he decided to contest an election for the Spanish Cortes, or Parliament. Again he was successful, but in the Cortes itself he made little mark. His speeches made little impression, and to his utter disappointment he was never even considered for a political appointment. He remained in fact the humble back bencher, but that of course, was in the days when the Republican Party held sway, and the Falangists, to which he belonged, had no great standing.

When the Civil War broke out in 1936, Don Suner and his brothers were still practising in Madrid, stronghold of the Republican Party. Their political opinions were well-known, and it was almost inevitable that they should be amongst the first citizens to be arrested. His two brothers were murdered, but General Franco used every effort to save the life of Don Suner, doubtless for family reasons. Eventually it was agreed that he should be exchanged for a leading Republican prisoner held by the Generalissimo.

Don Suner hurried to Burgos, joined General Franco, and remained at his headquarters for the remainder of the War. He took no part in military operations, but proved a valuable help to Franco in the conduct of his diplomatic affairs. Negotiations with non-belligerents and with the Non-Intervention Committee required the active brain of a lawyer, and in this work Don Suner proved invaluable.

President Of Political Junta

When peace came, and General Franco constituted his Government, he naturally found an opening for Don Suner. The latter would have preferred appointment as Foreign Secretary, but Franco was anxious to retain personal control over this Department. He did, however, confer on Don Suner the Title of Minister of Government, an appointment which included amongst other things the equivalent of the British Home Office, Ministry of Health and Board of Trade.

Above this he conferred on Don Suner the further title of President of the Political Junta, an inner Cabinet of fifteen members, wielding considerable influence over the National Council, as General Franco renamed Parliament. This Political Junta is in many respects similar to the Fascist Grand Council of Italy, and bases its actions largely on those of Mussolini, to whom Don Suner would gladly become an ardent disciple, though General Franco himself prefers an independent policy.

There is nothing in Don Suner's appearance to suggest a man of power. In appearance he is the typical scholar, thin and wiry, with a mass of grey hair and a faded grey moustache. Before the War his hair was black, but it changed colour during his ordeal in Madrid. Mentally, however, he is particularly alert. Recently he has been making many speeches, upholding the totalitarian doctrine, and singing the praises of the dictators. He would be willing to follow them blindly, but General Franco holds a restraining hand. He considers that Spain cannot afford further hostilities. Don Suner on the other hand insists that the present is the most opportune moment for Spain to retrieve her past glories.

Theft In Ancient Classics

One Of Well-Recognised 64 Arts, Art Of Stealing Is One Which Members Of Royal Houses Had To Learn!

How old is the art of stealing and since when has it been progressing with scientific thoroughness?

Literary evidence as could be available in India goes to indicate that it was known since the Atharva Veda of the Indo-Aryans was composed, a work in which all the credit of developing the art goes to its preceptor, Kartikeya who in the post-vedic Hindu literature became the son of God Siva.

It now appears that a good many literary works on the subject of Stealing were composed in Sanskrit explaining the various methods used to be adopted for the purpose.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal Prof. Chintaharan Chakravorty when he spoke about the Sanskrit Manuscripts possessed by the Society referred to such a work on the art of Stealing. This work, Sanmukha Kalpa, credits Kartikeya as the preceptor of the art. No name of the author is given anywhere in the work perhaps for obvious reasons. There is another work, said Prof. Chakravorty, on the subject, namely, Chauracharya (Master Thief) its author being Vithala, probably a Mahratta.

* * * *

PROTECTIVE MEASURE!

Besides these manuscripts there are other works in Sanskrit which make passing references to the art of Stealing. Sudraka, the famous author mentions, it is said, that this art is one of the well recognised 64 arts of ancient India which a student and most particularly members of the royal houses had to learn not for practice but either for appreciating their beauty or subtlety or for protecting themselves from being leg-pulled.

The most cynical author on the subject is however Rajshekhar who probably flourished in the 10th century and whose manuscript work the Society possesses and which has been edited by the Gaekwad's Oriental Series, Baroda. This author does not bother himself so much about thieves who steal material properties as of column-lifters or pilferers. He classifies these literary thieves into as many as 36 different distinct categories, a considerable number indeed if the period in which the work was written is taken into consideration. He says that there are literary thieves who steal expressions, ideas, words and what not of an author. He maintains rather disgustingly but without disclosing any trace of communistic tinge that in the society as it obtained in his time no poet and no trader could become an esteemed poet or a rich commercial magnate without first practising pilferage. They are however the greatest poets and traders, says the synical author most unblushingly, whose crimes always remain undiscovered.

EGYPTION BOOK IN ARABIC ON "THEFT"

Not only in Sanskrit but in Arabic language as well the art has been described and the Society possesses a copy written by an author from Egypt.

* * * *

In living Indian languages such as Bengali and Tamil there are, it is said, works dealing with the art of Stealing. In a particular work there is the story of a master-thief who dared to abduct even a queen from her chamber in well-guarded palace. But in Bengali there is a significant departure from the Sanskrit works and it is this that in the latter the preceptor of the art of Stealing is not Kartekeya but Kali, surely not an amiable preceptor for this soft by-product of human civilisation.

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DESPERATELY and breathlessly, Whyte dashed into the doctor's surgery and collapsed in a chair.

"Whatever have you been doing?" exclaimed the doctor, as Whyte showed signs of coming round.

"Been having a heavy meal, doctor," moaned Whyte.

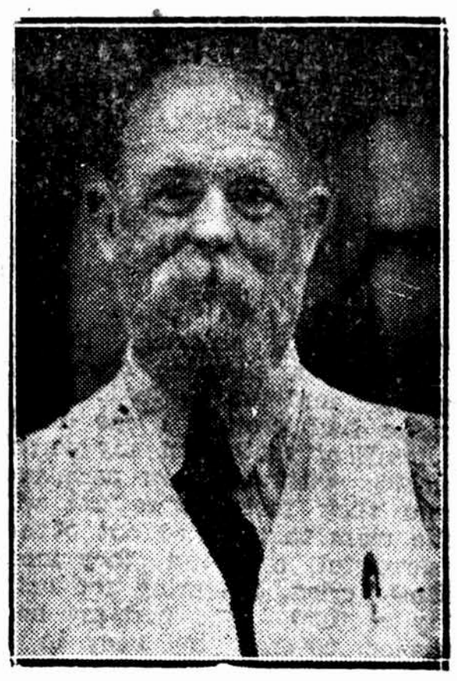
"What," gasped the doctor in astonishment. "And I've often told you not to hurry after a heavy meal."

"Yes, doctor, you have, but on this occasion I had to."

"Why?"

"Because I couldn't pay for it."

When Andrews Came To India



C. F. ANDREWS

A Pupil's Memoirs Of His Early Days

AS one of the late Prof. C. F. Andrews' first students at St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi. I have some still vivid memories of him. He was the Englishman, as Har Dayal was the Indian. who made the name of this college known in all India and even in foreign countries, writes Gobind Behari Lal, International News Service Science Editor, New York in "The Modern Review."

What a strange sequence that Mr. Andrews died in India shortly after he had mourned the death of Har Dayal in the United States It is a story of the East and the West; that is, of their mutual interactions and blendings. Andrews started life as a British patriot. Dayal as an Indian nationalist; in the end. they seemed to have converged towards the same broad Humanism, the mother of a future possibility when all people in the world would be just "world citizens."

All India knows that Prof. Andrews, in 1906 or so, came from England to assume the principalship of St. Stephen's College, but after great effort he contrived to have that position accorded to Prof. Susil Kumar Rudra, a high-caste Hindu convert to Christianity who had served the college for twenty-and-odd years. For the first time an Indian Christian became the head of the Mission College, established and controlled by a group of Englishmen in London and Cambridge, primarily interested in the promotion of Christianity among the Indians. The particular form of Christianity inculcated by them was British Protestantism. At St. Stephen's College a definite "feudal system" prevailed.

Feudal System

The first place was that of British Missionaries, "Padre Sahebs" —the Principal and his colleagues the professors, graduates of Cambridge University, mostly in "theology"—who looked picturesque and impressive in their clerical robes, black in winter, white in summer. Next to these good monks, for they were all celibates—a fact calculated to impress the laymen with their "superior morality"—ranked the Indian Christian professors, like Mr. Rudra and Mr. Martin. The third estate belonged to the heathen professors, Hindu and Moslem members of the Faculty who taught Sanskrit, Arabic Persian, Philosophy, Mathematics.

Rev. Mr. George Hibbertware. the principal, when I entered the college, was a tall, lanky, shy nervous, somewhat asthenic looking Englishman who had graduated with high honours in mathematics, had scientific interests and some leaning towards "Christian socialism." He carried out experiments in telepathy, and became interested even in Yoga after he had seen a dramatic Yogic performance by a wandering swami. He seemed to admire Ruskin's writings, particularly those criticising the current British economic system.

The great national awakening had started in India; even Delhi, remote from Calcutta, held public meetings for "swadeshi-ism." Mr. Syud Hyder Riza, a senior student of the college, more than once startled Principal Hibbertware by his appearance in the guise of "a Moghul prince," excitedly talking about "India for the Indians." He even started a "mushaira", "Urdu poetry" society in the main hall of St. Stephen's College. Several of the Indian professors, Christians and pagans, were Bengalis—including Mr. Rudra. They, unmistakably, leaned towards the new movement of which Bengal was the most conspicuous source. The barriers that had existed between the Christian converts and the rest of the Indians were melting away. One felt that at the college.

Classical Scholar

Such was the changing scene when Hibbertware decided to return to England, and C. F. Andrews arrived in Delhi. The students had heard much about Prof. Andrews' scholarships in the classic languages, Latin and Greek. He was markedly a "literary man." From the very beginning he placed before his students the goal of "perfect English." He inculcated in us a feeling for the best English prose and poetry. "English must be written and spoken by the ear," he said. Of course, it had to be a cultured Englishman's ear. Robert Louis Stevenson's prose style, Tennyson's verse, he held up as masterly models. For ideas, he praised Wordsworth's sonnets. But the greatest treasury of perfect English was the Bible, he told us. He taught us English literature as well as Christian theology, for everyone had to attend the "Bible Class."

One afternoon, a student asked him: "How can you reconcile the teachings of the Bible with the concepts of modern science?"

Prof. Andrews was taken aback, but gave a very adroit reply: "Sir Gabriel Stokes, who is one of England's most distinguished scientists, also, is a devout Christian. He prays daily, attends the Church regularly."

It was better for him to talk of the Bible as wonderful literature than as a source book of sound knowledge about the world. In fact, in those days, Prof. Andrews' yardstick of ability seemed to be proficiency in English. He praised Prof. Rudra for speaking and writing faultless English. He expressed his surprise at not finding any errors of grammar or idiom in Romesh Chandra Dutt's books, "Early British Rule in India" and "India in the Victorian Age," which he had borrowed from the library of my classmates and cousins, Lalas Mul Chand, Mahabir Chand and Prabhu Dayal of Delhi.

No Routineer

Prof. Andrews had brought from England a cultured conservative mind. But he was no routineer by nature. He had come out to India to expand the empire of Christ as understood by the pious British Protestants. But he found an unexpected situation, the awakening of Indian nationalism with all its far-reaching implications. He did not lose his tmeper. He was not checkmated or even partly frustrated. He decided to enter the fold of nationalism itself and, in some measure, determine its course. From his point of view it would be most desirable to keep Indian nationalism free of such elements as these; militarism, anti-Christian, anti-foreign tendencies and so on. On the positive side, nationalism itself might be made a vehicle of Christianizing India, "in spirit" if not in outer forms.

In Gandhi-ism all this has been pretty nearly fulfilled. The mysterious hand of history was shaping things in India to suit Mr. Andrews. Nationalism in some of its most fervid forms, even before Gandhiji's ascendency, had copied much from the Missionaries. After all, our "swamis" are patterned after the "padre sahebs." Prof. Andrews very quickly understood that medieval Hindu and Moslem culture was in many ways similar to the medieval Christian culture of Europe.

Although Prof. Andrews never seemed to have mastered a single language of India, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, he started the exploration of the Indian mind through its most influential literature soon after coming to Delhi. I recall his inviting to the college venerable Delhi scholars of Urdu and Persian, later on, he read translations of the songs of Kabir and other saints and reformers.

He was apparently fascinated by certain resemblances between Italy and Greece of ancient and medieval epochs and India.

Once I found him quite excited about Joseph Mazzini's book, "The Duties of Man", because of its religious tone. But that was before Aurobindo Ghose rose on the firmament of India, as the "Indian Mazzini."

Har Dayal's Three "R.s"

Har Dayal used to say that the modern spirit was the product of "The Three R.s of—revolution (politico-economic), reformation (socio-religious) and renaissance (of learning)."

Prof. Andrews, in those days when I was among his students, had every sympathy with the "social reformers," who aimed at purging Hinduism of caste system and other medievalisms. But he did not seem to like the iconoclastic real of a Luther or Cromwell in the domain of Indian politics. In this field, he preferred the softer methods of the "renaissance."

He was good enough to lend me a book which was "The Life of Erasmus" by an English historian, I believe, Froude. The purport of the book was that Erasmus had criticised the Catholic Church for the abuses which had accumulated in it, but had never left the Church, never attempted to overthrow it. Unwittingly, however, he had prepared the way for Luther the iconoclast. Said the biographer of Erasmus something like this:

(Continued On Page 31)

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Message Of The Gentle Gautama

ACHARYA DHARMANAND KOSAMBI'S LIFE STRUGGLE TO PROPAGATE WORLD'S GREATEST PHILOSOPHY

(By 'VOYAGEUR')

"BHIKSHUS, absorbed in this thought. although I was then young and not a single hair of mine had greyed, I was on the summit of youth and my parents would withhold their permission and their faces were wet with the tears that welled out of their (sorrowful) eyes and they incessantly cried, I (caring for nothing of this) had had my head shaved, covered my body in the costume of the mendicant and left home (became a Sanyasi)."

—Bhagwan Buddha's words reproduced from 'Ariyapariyena Sutta (page 111 of Acharya Kosambi's 'Bhagwan Buddha')

Glancing through the pages of Acharya Kosambi's latest book in Marathi on Buddha's life (published by 'Suvichar Prakashan Mandal' Ltd. Poona and Nagpur. Rs. 1|8), one recalls, scene after scene, the subtly symbolic story of the fictitious prince of Siam (Thailand) who traverses the cold, opaque expanses of the European cities of Paris and London in search of truth as Paul Morand in his typically exotic novel presents it.

Shadow Of Calm One

The quintessence of Buddhism has penetrated through the protective layers of defensive European thought and intellectualism and fascinates even to-day the spirit and imagination of men and women in distant countries and amongst distant races who are united in that single bond of humanity that Gautama and the men and women he inspired with his beautiful, calm philosophy lived to strengthen.

Morand expressed the sensibility that we find strongly marked amongst most important creative artists, European or non-European. It is significant of the influence exerted by a philosophy that in its strange purity and grandeur, its clear analysis of human values and its conceptions of reality of life in relation to the metaphysical thought that great inspired minds have sought to grasp for posterity. This influence through the very uniqueness of Gautama's philosophy as we understand it is beyond the limitations of the doctrine or doctrinally organized tradition such as Buddha's exquisite humanism, along with the thought of other spirits like his, could not escape with all its tragic consequences. It has outlived the transformation that takes place through the processes of organized religion with its doctrine and the whole superstructure of religion reared around the inspired word.

In that sense, Buddhism perhaps defeated the tragedy that has overtaken other philosophies and why this has happened could be easily understood through the clear, simple exposition offered to us by a man who combines with his extensive gifts and achievement of scholarship in classic Sankrit and Pali literature as well as studies in Buddhism the spirit that the Lord (whose message he has lived to carry in an indifferent and even hostile world) would have loved to admire with pleasure. For Acharya Dharmanan Kosambi, child of his generation of savants as well as the generation of all times that have preached and raised their voice amongst the multitudes of groping sad crowds, in giving the message of truth, the vision of truth and the realization of truth, brings to us the word, detaches it from the overgrowth of doctrinal superimposition of centuries, interpets its meaning and applies it to the problems of everyday existence, however debased and despairing it may have become for its hopeless victims.

We Are Buddhists

Very few persons possessed of normal sensibilities of the human spirit could resist the seductive charm of the Buddhist philosophy (and by 'philosophy' one means the coherent thought that emerges from the textual and even traditional literature presented without any doctrinal bias or interest) and the paradox of the situation is that the real followers and spiritual following of this great and historic philosophy are to be counted precisely amongst those who do not feel the need of calling themselves either Buddhists or adhering to the herd-behaviour of organized religion. Buddhist thought surges through every continent and in the midst of conflict of warring doctrines men and nations maintain its position with its almost nirvanic grandeur and calmness and peace. Half the world that deserves any existence is Buddhist and the remaining half yearns towards it through the impulsive beats of its heart while the image of the immobile carved Buddha remains in the background.

The Buddha that his disciple presents in this and other writing is however a different Buddha —very much living, dynamic, inspiring with hope and peace—and the disciple's life itself conforms to the pattern of the real Buddhist as the Lord would have approved. We cannot ignore Kosambi the man who also had to struggle, wander in search of truth and light. He has sought and achieved the nirvana of action. He has known the apostolic passion of Paul who saw the vision when the scales fell off his eyes on that ancient dusty road. He has known the joy of battle and its triumph and in his old age he is walking the way to Sarnath, the place hallowed and echoing with the memory of the Gentle One who was born in this country of ours which has since known the degradation of slavery.

The Acharya's life is not unique in the history of men who have wandered the earth like him in search of truth: Buddhist missionaries have done it before and they have conquered continents too not with the sword of the conqueror but with the sword of the spirit that they obtained from the Lord. In the meantime the religion itself underwent all the phases of transformation as the Acharya points out in his writing which extends from scholarship of ancient history to speculative thought based on factual history.

A Saga

Born in Goa (the tiny Portuguese settlement on the western coast of India) in 1876, Kosambi developed interest in Buddhist thought, left his wife and family at the end of 1899 equipped with nothing more useful than his desire for knowledge and light. His wanderings took him to distant cities and they have not ended. Yet he went to Poona and to Benares 'via' Gwalior and completed his Sanskrit classical studies at that centre of sanscritic learning. He later visited Nepal Ceylon and Burma, living in the places where the Buddhist tradition and the organizational system of Buddhist studies still continue.

His rich and varied experience gained during these years of wanderings could well be imagined. With the mental detachedness of the Buddhist and the idealist, he submitted to every hardship, suffering and want and the narrative of his experiences he has published reveals his essential personality.

He has taught at the various collegiate institutions at Calcutta, Poona, Benares and practically founded Pali studies in our city and province. He went to the United States first in 1910 at the invitation of a professor of the Harvard University in order to collaborate in the projected research work in Buddhist texts; but the visit did not prove successful owing to the attitude taken up by the head of the oriental studies at the University. He later visited the States and did a great deal of work during the period of four years he lived there.

While he was in the States he felt restive:

> The American newspaper correspondents (he wrote) went to India to observe and report the Satyagraha movement. From there they used to send columns of reports. When I read these descriptions, I used to be profoundly moved, a lump used to rise in my throat and tears roll out of my eyes.

He returned home and took charge of the Pali department of the Gujarat Vidyapeetha, when again his interrupted work in America once again called him there. He returned o India in 1927 and went to Leningrad to teach there in the institute of Buddhist culture founded by the Soviet As the Russian climate did not suit him, he had to return after a year—this time to plunge himself in the struggle that had been launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. His valuable contribution in the Civil Disobedience movement is recent history to us. But its significance lies in the fact of the dynamism he discerns in Buddhist thought and the stress he places on action as the basis of the philosophy he has followed with such loyalty throughout his life.

Speak The Truth

The struggle has not ended for this man and he carries on his overburdened shoulders, as Prince Gautama carried it before him, the sorrows of his people and the entire world. He has suffered every hardship, known neglect, apathy, darkness, stupidity, depravation, lack of understanding; amongst the people with whom he came in contact. He has known disappointment and frustration in the work he planned. But he has persevered in the life work he has chosen for himself. He has spoken the truth and spokenly it gently but unflinchingly and with a courage which few seem either to possess or practice. His writing mostly in Marathi language is the clearest testimony of this.

He has shattered with his scholarship and erudition many accepted but ill-founded ideas and illusions, not caring whether such iconoclasm were relished or not amongst the doctrinated with whom he came in contact. He has expressed freely conclusions at which he arrived and it is quite natural that in the midst of the inter-sectarian conflict his frankness and scholar's integrity should not be liked by those who happened to be influential in the matter of such support as he could obtain for carrying on the activities of service of the masses of common people to which he had devoted himself when he was not engaged in his teaching work.

Following his publication 'Indian Civilization and Non-violence' the 'Bhagwan Buddha' under notice is a contribution of the greatest value to not merely Buddhist thought but also to contemporary thought preoccupied with comparative philosophies and study of Indian civilization with its infinite perspective. Only an eminent scholar of the Pali and Buddhist literature who had had such opportunities of having examined first-hand contemporary thought on various levels could have presented us with such a priceless contribution to the knowledge of classic Buddhist texts and thought

The present writer would like to notice the book at length as space permits and can only at this stage offer prefatory remarks about the background of this important work—important, that is, to culture of which this country has not yet quite become a Sahara, although our neglect of our own thought can only be characterized as deplorable, if not criminal, and typical of our mental and spiritual degradation.

Thought And Action

The interrelation between thought and action, reality and history, past and present, is only too obvious and it is a significant fact that Indian political thought has always been profoundly influenced by the philosophic background for which we can perhaps find a reply in psychological analysis. Acharya Kosambi seems to understand this process very well

(Continued on Page 31)

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KING ZOG

Sons Of The Mountain Eagle

The Romance Of King Zog

Will Albania Again Rise From Her Ashes?

By S. A. RAFIQUE

THE fate of a kingdom was sealed on the morning of a certain day in 1939 when the Italians made a surprise attack with their troops and marines on one of the smallest and most recent kingdoms of Europe. Albania was attacked. In spite of the stubborn resistance of the very small army, the overwhelmingly larger forces of Italy overcame and annexed Albania. The founder of the Albanian independence and its first king found himself deprived of his throne after a brief reign of ten years, and his people enslaved.

Now in London, King Zog I of Albania awaits the day when the ruthless totalitarian tryranny will be overthrown and he would once more be called to rejuvenate the virile Albanian people and establish their independence and sovereignty.

That Albanians are "Sons of the Mountain Eagle" and not easy to tame is shown by the Italian retreat. The Albanian irregulars harass the rear while the Greeks advance. The rise of the plain Ahmed Zogu to King Zog I of Albania is a romance in which in spite of the smallness of its setting the intensity and the vigour of the human urge for freedom was perhaps as great as in any other stage.

The Zogu Family

Burgayeti, where Zog was born, is a village of about 150 houses. Lying in the Mati district it is surrounded by four dominating mountains. Amidst the village itself rises a steep rock put there as if by nature herself to command all approaches. On its summit are the ruins of a well sized castle burnt to ashes in 1920 by the Serbs. The history of the castle dates back to the 15th century. Legend goes that here Princess Mamica of Kruja, sister of the celebrated Albanian hero Skandsbeg was wedded to Zogu, Lord of Burgayeti Castle, the ancestor of Ahmed.

Whatever the legend, this old Albanian family of Zogu, which sprang from the north, settled in the 15th century in the Mati country. In that century Zogu and his people rose up in arms against Ghazi Bey, the Turkish Governor of Albania who lost his life in the battle. Zogu seized the power declared himself a Mussalman and was recognised by the Sultan as the hereditary ruler of Mati.

In the three generations that followed was Abdullah Bey, the grandson of Zogu, who died in a fruitless battle in 1621 to gain Albanian independence. His son Ahmed Zogu and grandson Mahmoud Pasha Zogu all ruled Mati in succession. Mahmoud's son Djelal Pasha Zogu led another revolt equally fruitless. ... He was captured by the Turks, taken to Constantinople. His son Khemal Pasha Zogu succeeded him in Mati. On October 8th 1895 a son was born to him. This was Ahmed Zogu, to-day the exiled king of the Albanians.

Up to his tenth year, Ahmed Zogu spent his childhood in his native mountains. When his father died, his mother Zahede, daughter of Emin Bey Toptani of the leading family of Central Albania, took up the leadership of the Mati people in her hands. Through her statesmanship she kept her folk independent and united. She sent Ahmed to the Lyeceum and the Officers Academy in Constantinople. Ahmed excelled in them both. The rumours of the Balkan war made Zogu rush back to his native country. Soon after his return in 1912 the Balkan war broke out.

In those days of deep anxiety, young Zogu though only 17, gathered his people and rushed to the rescue of Scutari which was besieged by the Serbs. He fought gallant battles but lost 200 of his best men. At this time Ismail Hamel Bey called all Albanian patriots to Valona. There Albania's independence was proclaimed on November 28, 1912 and Ahmed Zogu cast his vote for it. The moment the Congress closed, Ahmed hastened to defend his native soil against the menace of the approaching Serbs. With a handful of men he fought the Serbs for 14 months and no Serbian soldier was able to put his foot on Mati soil.

Albania's Struggle For Independence

Towards the end of 1915 the Great Powers agreed to constitute an independent Albania and offered the crown to Prince Wilhelm of Weid. This Prince landed in Durazzo on March 7, 1914. Entirely unfamiliar with the condition of the country and played upon by the astute Essad Pasha Toptani, the Prince could get no foothold in Albania. Toptani engineered a revolution and the outbreak of the war sealed the Prince's fate. The Prince left Albania and the Serbs marched in.

Until 1916 Ahmed Zogu bided his time, safe in his mountains. The defeated Serbian army was then in flight. Zogu negotiated with the Austrians, cleared the country of the stragglers and marauders of the fleeing army and hoisted the Albanian flag on the palace in Durazzo. Having now become the leader of the National Initiative Committee, Ahmed Zogu summoned a conference of the Albanians at Elbassan to consolidate the independence of their country. The Austrians got uneasy and prevented the meeting. Ahmed Zogu was taken to Vienna and kept there till the Armistice. Immediately after the war Ahmed Zogu returned to his country. He was entrusted with the supreme command of the Albanian troops. He occupied the city of Scutari to forestall the Serbs.

Albania then vainly put all her hopes of freedom and sovereignty in the Conference of Paris but she found herself treated as a pawn in the game of the Great Powers. Threatened with the dismemberment of his country, Ahmed Zogu, in spite of the presence of the foreign troops, called a Great National Congress at Lushnja. On January 28. 1820 the Congress proclaimed solemnly the will of the Albanians to have an independent country and gave orders for a general election for a National Assembly. A Government was formed under Suleyman Bey Delvino to fight for Albania's rights and Ahmed Zogu was appointed the Minister of the Interior.

Crowned King

From this moment Ahmed became the driving spirit in Albania's rise. He became Prime Minister in 1922 having occupied various cabinet posts during the interval. On February 23, 1924 a young fanatic made an attempt to shoot Zogu, during a meeting of the Parliament. Rather than give his adherents any cause for civil war, Zogu retired to his native village.

Political agitation and fanaticism soon led to an open rebellion. The Government fled to Italy and Tirana was captured by the Revolutionaries led by Fan Naoli. Ahmed Zogu retired to Belgrade. Six months later, he rallied the better elements of the people and overthrew the revolution. On Christmas day 1924 he entered Tirana. A week later he was elected President of the Albanian Republic. On September 1 1928, the National Assembly proclaimed Albania a hereditary kingdom and conferred on Ahmed Zogu the title of Zog I the king of the Albanians.

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OUR SHORT STORY

By JAMES FREEMAN

Injuries Nil

THERE was a cry from above stairs, followed by a heavy thud. Inspector Joe Warren, after watching Medical Exar iner Ryan administer to the dying form of Roscoe Smithson, rushed from the living-room into the front hall in time to see the figure of a man topple from the landing above, crash against the banister and come tumbling down the long flight of stairs. Near the bottom the figure struck the rail-post, and rolled onto the floor at the policeman's feet.

Inspector Warren stooped over. The man was still conscious, though there was a splotch of blood on the arm of his white shirt.

Examiner Ryan appeared and bent over the still figure. Warren returned to the living-room, but Roscoe Smithson had breathed his last. He had died from a knife wound.

A half dozen men had gathered in the hall when the inspector appeared again. One among them he recognised as Jasper, Roscoe Smithson's butler.

"Who is this man?" he asked, indicating the figure on the floor.

"Luigi del Vero I think his name is, sir. He was one of Mr. Smithson's week-end guests."

"I see. And these others?"

"They are all Mr. Smithson's guests, Sir. Would you care to have their names?"

"Yes. Jot down the names of everyone in the house and, if you know them, their occupations.'

"Very good. It will not be difficult, as all of these gentlemen are Mr. Smithson's friends of long standing. They have been here often."

Warren returned to the group by the stairs. Two of them were bearing away the body of Luigi del Vero. Examiner Ryan made a business-like report.

"Smithson", he said, "died directly after you rushed into the hallway; death caused by stabbing. This second victim will recover. There is a slight knife wound in his right arm; the injuries received from tumbling down the stairs are practically nil."

Warren turned briskly to Detective Bradley. "Jim, herd everyone into the living-room."

Several minutes later Warren faced the group in the living-room. He held the sheet of paper containing the list of names prepared by Jasper.

"Gentlemen, there's no need to go into a long explanation of what has happened here to-night. You all know that Roscoe Smithson was murdered in cold blood, presumably while examining some papers in his wall safe. Obviously the purpose of the killer was robbery, for the safe has been looted. Both Detective Bradley and myself are under the impression that the man who murdered Roscoe Smithson is seated in this room now!'

Warren scrutinized the list in his hand.

"There are six of you here," he resumed, "not including Jasper, the butler, the cook and a maid. All of you claim to have been in your rooms at the time at which we set the murder. One of you—" he nodded toward the figure of Luigi del Vero lying on the divan —"heard a sound below stairs which might have been caused by a falling body. This man came to the door of his room, was confronted by someone coming along the corridor, whom he failed to recognize in the dark, and upon putting a question, was attacked and stabbed. You all know what happened directly after."

Detective Bradley appeared at the hall doorway, stepped inside and spoke a few words in an undertone to Warren. The inspector nodded and resumed.

"This attack on Mr. del Vero naturally eliminates him as a suspect. And by the same token it eliminates four others of your group, for the man who attacked del Vero was obviously heading for the door of a bedroom farther along the corridor. The four of you whom I have mentioned have rooms located between that used by del Vero and the stair-landing. It follows, then, that the man who attacked del Vero was named Jonas Wright, the only occupant of a room at the far end of the corridor."

As Warren finished speaking a small, bald-headed, wizened man, leaped to his feet with surprising alacrity. ' 'By Judas, this is an outrage! Why, I never even woke up until del Vero made such a racket tumbling down the stairs!"

Warren nodded.

"That, Mr. Wright, is exactly what I wanted to hear you say. For it substantiates my statement."

"Substantiates your statement? But I tell you, you're accusing the wrong man. Roscoe Smithson was one of my best friends!"

"Exactly! And as yet I haven't accused you of harming Roscoe Smithson in any shape or manner."

"But you—"

"Merely a little trick, Mr. Wright I hoped that it was del Vero's fall that woke up. For if he made as much racket as that, it substantiates my theory that that fall of his down the stairs would ordinarily be pretty damaging.'

Luigi del Vero, opened his eyes, and sat up.

"You might just as well stop trying to fool us, del Vero," Warren said calmly. "You're not hurt, and you know it. That wound in your arm was self-inflicted. You did it hoping to serve a double purpose. First, it would divert suspicion from yourself, and second it would give you, you hoped, an opportunity to slip outside the house, locate the package of securities which you stole from Mr. Smithson's wall safe after murdering him, and hide them in a more concealed place near by.

"Unfortunately Jasper discovered his master's body sooner than you expected and notified headquarters. Listening at the head of the stairs, you heard me tell Bradley we'd have to make a search of the house, and you had no place to hide your loot. My first sucpicions were aroused when Examiner Ryan stated that your injuries resulting from that tumble down the stairs were nil. I saw the fall, and I couldn't convince myself that you hadn't sustained a good many bruises—unless, as Bradley reported to me a moment ago, you were quite athletic and capable of pulling a tumbling act like that without injuring yourself."

Luigi del Vero, suddenly very much alive had leaped to his feet with evil intent written on his features—and into the waiting arms of Detective Jim Bradley.

(Released by The Associated Newspapers).

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THIS WEEK'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Case Of The Hypnotic Confession

BY VINCENT TOWNE.

Application of hypnotic suggestion to suspected criminals for the enforcement of true confessions has been recommended by some students of criminal psychology. The consensus of such scientific opinion has been that any human being, however unscrupulous, cunning or deceitful, will, under this stimulus, become suddenly unsophisticated and ingenuous and utter in the unadulterated truth even more readily than, when in the normal state, he gave voice to lies.

Some murder cases appear to reveal phenomena quite the reverse of this alleged law. In short, they seem to prove that a suspect, hypnotized by an emotional shock and acted upon by a forceful suggestion of guilt imparted during a rigorous "sweating," such as administered by the police to virtually all murder suspects may make detailed confessions of crime of which he is utterly innocent. The scientist who came forward as, apparently, the first exponent of this strange mental law was Dr. Hugo Munsterberg, professor of psychology at Harvard.

Professor Munsterberg was forced to this conclusion by investigating a strange murder case occurring in Chicago. The victim was, a young married woman Mrs. Hollister. On Jan. 12, 1906. a young man, Richard G. Ivens. reported that he had found her body lying face downward in a barnyard a half block from his home. In the adjacent barn Ivens cared for his father's horse, and it was his business to go there and attend to it. Finding the body, he immediately ran home and reported the discovery to his father, who notified the police. Near the dead woman were no evidences of violence or a scuffle. Her hat lay at her feet, but her purse, shopping bag and muff were missing. The murderer had throttled her with a copper wire, still about her throat, the ends drawn tightly together.

Ivens appeared nervous when the police questioned him. He showed evidences of having been awake all night. Yet investigation proved that he had a good record. All of his neighbours regarded him as very kind, credulous and amiable although given to fits of despondency, absent-mindedness and stupidity. He assisted his father at the carpenter's trade.

When brought to the police station he was told at once that he was guilty, but protested his innocence. The police questioning him began "more and more impressively to suggest to him his guilt," as Professor Munsterberg put it. At the coroner's inquest a revolver was flourished before him with a quick motion which made a flash of steel in the room. After this Ivens began to confess, and he repeated his confession with richer detail, and, although his witnesses established a plausible alibi, he was convicted and executed on the basis of this confession. He had had no previous police record, had never sought women's company, and was regarded as stupid, credulous, absent-minded and given to morose moods.

Six days before his execution he awoke as if from a spell and denied all memory of his previous confessions. He asserted that his only recollection of the coroner's inquest was that of seeing a revolver pointed at him.

"I saw the flash of steel in front of me," he said. "Then two men got before me. I can remember no more than that about it. From the time I was arrested I do not believe that I was myself for a moment. Everything about that time was a blur, a blank, to me. I can see through this blur the time in the station when the police would bring me up every little while and tell me what I had done. I did not do it and I knew that I did not, but I do not know what I said or did. I wondered why a revolver should be pointed at me."

According to Professor Munsterberg, the flash of the revolver pointed at Ivens during the inquest threw him into the hypnotic state, and he developed a false memory of the details of the crime suggested to him by his questioners.

Whether Ivens was guilty or innocent of the murder for which he was hanged is a mystery still vexing police authorities, lawyers and savants.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

New Novel On Spain

Ernest Hemingway Writes His "Magnum Opus"?

ERNEST HEMINGWAY was in New York copy-reading and delivering to Scribners, his publishers, at the rate of 300 pages a day, the final draft of his longest novel. People who have read the manuscript agree that it is his best. Said one such reader encountered as he waited, rather bemused, for a chance to cross a cross-street on which there was no traffic, one afternoon some months ago: "I've just read the first three-quarters of the new Hemingway and you might as well believe me because you're going to find out that it's true—it is even better than 'Farewell to Arms'," writes Robert Van Gelder in "The New York Times Book Review."

Mr. Hemingway's stay here was supposed to be all for work, but cheerfulness kept breaking in. On the eleventh day of July's heat wave his rooms at the Hotel Barclay saw as lively company as any rooms in town. An electric fan droned on the coffee table, flanked by bottles of White Rock and fronted by a superb bowl of ice. A fifth of Scotch rested hospitably on the floor where it could be handily reached from three of the four chairs. Lawyers, old friends and visiting soldiers came and went. The telephone rang not quite continuously. Mr. Hemingway wore an unbuttoned pajama coat affording a view of chest that—if Max Eastman still is interested—would have made the eyes of a fur trapper pop.

He Was Broke

"I've worked at it solid for seventeen months," said Hemingway of his new novel. "This one had to be all right or I had to get out of line, because my last job, 'To Have and Have Not,' was not so good. For seventeen months I wrote no short stories or articles—nothing to earn a penny. I'm broke".

A friend said: "Ernest, if I am paid dol. 200 for the job I am doing to-night we will have a wonderful time to-morrow." "Don't worry about dol. 200," said Hemingway "Whether you get it or I get it we'll "still" have a wonderful time to-morrow. Charley Scribner isn't broke."

The talk was a mixture of Spanish, French and English. Each comment that Hemingway made on his writing he prefaced with an explanatory speech to Gustavo Duran, the former pianist and composer, who had developed as one of the most brilliant of the army corps commanders on the Loyalist side of the civil war in Spain.

"Sorry, Gustavo, but Bob has to ask these questions, it's his job, and I'm supposed to answer them, see?" And then, rapidly: "I start work each morning at 7-30 and work until about 2-30. The first thing I do when I'm writing a novel is read back through all that has gone before. That way I break the back of the job. Then I put the words in—like laying bricks. I write in longhand and don't try to make much time. I've tried this speed writing, getting it all down and then going over it, but the trouble is if you speed too much you don't know if you have a book or not when you've finished the first draft."

Tough Going

"About how many words do you write each day?" Duran asked, seriously. Hemingway looked at him, not sure whether or not he was being ribbed. "I don't know, Gustavo. Some days a lot, some days a little. I never write to fit a thesis or a plan. I start with blank paper and put all that I know at the time on the paper. Most of the time it is tough-going. You can't figure any average. Why in hell do you want to know, Gustavo?"

Duran shrugged: "I don't know. It is interesting." He talked of his own job as a commander. He said that in his army regulations the first sentence was the seemingly meaningless one that roughly translated into "the first duty of the commander is to make decisions."

"It seems simple when you read it. You think. 'What is decision? Each day I decide what colour shoes to wear, what to eat.' But decision, when the life or death of hundreds of men depend on your decision, that is much else. In Spain I was assigned, as you know, to hold a position. My cowardice told me to draw in my left flank so that if I failed I would be near the French border and the lives of thousands would be saved if we lost. My judgment said perhaps that is right but perhaps it would be better to turn my right flank, though if we lost we would be cut off from safety. That is a decision that hurts all through your body; you cannot sleep, you ache. There is nothing more difficult in life."

"Which flank did you turn?"

"My right flank. But that is not important. The decision is important."

"Do you suppose all commanders feel that way? Did Napoleon?"

You Are In Hell!

"Napoleon was a victor. When you are a victor, what can hurt you? But when you must fight a long defensive action with no chance of winning, only of holding the enemy off, then with every decision you are in hell," said Duran. "You ache with wanting—but what you want cannot quite be reached. It is like my sitting in this chair wanting to rip that necktie from your neck. I reach, I almost seize it. It is just beyond my hand. Always in war there are possibilities plain to be seen, but materials are lacking, the men fail, a mistake is made somewhere along the line—and frustration eats your stomach."

It was suggested that perhaps because the military decision is so difficult to make, that is why when it is made rightly it pays off so well. There is nothing in finance, for example, to compare with it, or in internal politics, and perhaps for twenty years the importance of the military decision has been underestimated and aims that are practically inferior have been mistakenly rated above the real pay-off, which still is strength at arms. Hemingway exclaimed: "That's what the new novel is about!" and then another visitor arrived, and the talk took another turn.

Much of the conversation ran to question of survival or failure to survive. "Where is so-and-so?" "He went back to Russia and was shot." "And so-and-so?" "He also was shot." Another Spanish fighter had landed in a German concentration camp. A married pair "tried to get to Chile but were turned away. They finally were admitted to Buenos Aires." Duran himself escaped from Spain aboard a British destroyer, was taken to Marseilles, transported across France in a sealed train, and shipped to England. He was on his way here during the Blitzkrieg in Flanders.

"The world now is very confusing. It is amazing how sure we once were, Ernest, that our ideas were right."

"The fight in Spain will have to be fought again," Hemingway said.

Duran looked at his hands.

"I don't know".

Telephone calls, visitors ushered in and out, another rather hesitant question about writing and another apology to Duran.

Elephant-Big

"The thing wrong with 'To Have and Have Not' is that it is made of short stories. I wrote one, then another when I was in Spain, then I came back and saw Harry Morgan again and that gave me the idea for a third. It came out as a new novel, but it was short stories, and there is a hell of a lot of difference. A novel—when you do a novel"—he couldn't find the phrase he wanted. "I don't know how many more I'll do. But they say that when you're in your forties you ought to know enough and have enough stuff to do one good one. I think this is it."

After his long session of work Hemingway looked elephant-big, enormously healthy. His talk is unevenly paced, a quick spate and then a slow search fod a word. His chair keeps hitching across the floor toward the other chairs, and then as he reaches a point, a conclusion, he shoves his chair back to the edge of the group again. While Duran was telephoning in the next room he said that Duran was a character in the new novel, which is set in Spain during the civil war, and that while he was writing the book he badly wanted to see Duran, "to straighten things out, to get information."

"Now that I've finally found him the book is on its way to the printer, can't be changed. But I've questioned him and the stuff I used was all right. You write what should be true as, with what knowledge you have, it seems to you. And that's the best you can do, anyway."

Biographical Sketches

NINE GOOD MEN, by A. Prakash. Topical Book Co., Triplicane High Road, Madras. Price, Ans. 6.

This is a small book containing sketches of nine persons who have gained some prominence in the public life of South India but who, with the exception of Sir Mohamed Habibullah and Mr. Pothan Joseph, are practically unknown outside. The sketches are written in a racy style and the book is neatly got up, but the pages are disfigured by several printer's errors.

S. K. K.

THE PAGEANT

Great is the night of this unretrieved day
When man, set resolutely against man,
Wooed the wasp-whimpering fires
And subdued the fierce, foreboding lightning
To slash the delicate prime and beauty
With cold, relentless steel.

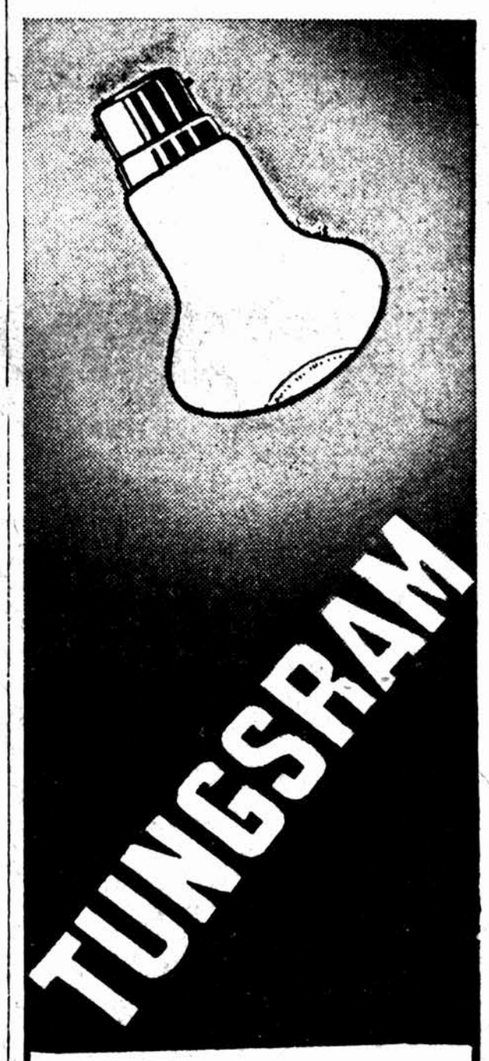
Nothing but the tidal flame
Ruined cities, death's roaring volcano,
The secret unredeemed in the corn,
The glory and peace of dawn unsustained
The river diplaced and troubled in its bed
Remain
Stark and cold
The ashen bodies of the heroes
And cats and dogs and wolves and foxes.
And the unwearying, deathless crows!

Have ye eyes?
Then look on, undaunted,
Look on.

—P. R. KAIKINI.

TWILIGHT IN DELHI"

This is a first novel by an unusually gifted young Indian author, Mr. Ahmed Ali, whose work has appeared in "New Writing" and elsewhere. In this book he presents, with extraordinary poetic feeling, a vanishing side of Indian life which is all too little known in this country. It has already earned the high praise of those who have read it in manuscript, including Mr. E. M. Forster. It is being published by the Hogarth Press (London).



ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART OFF ITS RAILS

DANCE-RENAISSANCE—A MISNOMER—DANCE DISTINCT FROM DRAMA—ELIMINATION OF VOCAL EXPRESSION—SYMBOLIC GESTURE-LANGUAGE—DISCOURAGE DEGRADED ART—CLAIM OF BOMBAY GUJARATI ARTISTS—IMPORTANT CULTURAL INSTITUTION—AMATEURS, BUT NOT PROFESSIONALS—INTERESTING TALKS ON MUSIC

To depict the recent growth of any art in India as its "renaissance" will be a misnomer, if it reflects merely the skeleton and not the spirit of its classical traditions. So long as "import the best from the West"—the stock-in-trade of the artists, intelligentsia and aesthetes—continues to be the slogan of the art-world, the renaissance of any art will remain a remote ideal for India to achieve. The art of dance has not failed to raise the same eclectic slogan.

Erroneous Conception

The revival, in its true sense, should precede and form the foundation of the further evolution of art. The high priests of revivalism should, therefore, be deeply imbued with the spirit of the art whose cause they ostensibly profess to champion. Their model and their ultimate objective should be unadulterated Indian traditions. The evolution of art should be a spontaneous growth and not the aggregate effect of the superimposed exraneous influences. Some of the current tendencies of dance, however, canot claim their origin from the creative genius of India, because their pioneers are ardent adherents of the eclectic creed.

Though the term "dance" does not convey the correct sense and significance of the Indian dance-art, it is applied, alike, to its interpretational and other varieties. Some of the dancers and their patrons have an erroneous conception of the art, because they have been evidently identifying it merely with the rhythmic movements and theatrical pageantry. The spectators, who by virtue of their ability to distinguish between the various popular styles, consider themselves to be hypercritical, can hardly realise that art-consciousness is not art-criticalness.

Distinct Art-Zone

Dance—The Nritya—is not a synonym, but an accessory of dramatic art. There is a clear line of demarcation between the two. The former is interpretational, while the latter is representational. Dance has no room for impersonation. The executant does not submerge his personality under his role. Impersonation or representation of the character of another person is the cardinal law of dramatic art. Sentiment—Rasa—is the basis of drama. Emotions—Bhavas—are the basis of dance.

Physical, vocal and emotional mediums of expressions are the three essentials of the Nritya—the interpretational dance. Introduction of the dramatic element in it deprives it of its integrity and aesthetic values. Ancient India had developed dance and drama to an equally high level, but was not unconscious of even the minute borderland distinctions between them.

Modern India has lost her sense of discrimination between the two arts and has wantonly theatricalised dance, which is a distinct art-zone. The parade of make-up and theatrical pageantry have emerged from the eclectic cauldron as the essentials of the modern Indian dance. They help the dancers to cover their ignorance and immature training and are unjustifiably exploited by amateurs to reduce their stage-fever by appearing, on the stage, as miniature Shivas, Parvatis, Krishnas and Radhas.

Mutilation Of Dance

The song—the vocal medium of expression—is not only the integral part but the very foundation of the narrative dance. It determines and directs action. The poetry in words is simultaneously translated into poetry in action. Physical movements and gestures and facial expressions combine to produce a language rich in symbols which are capable of expressing various emotions and their nuances and of interpreting the sense of every word of the poetic composition.

The "renascent trends" have eliminated, from the interpretational dance, the song—its vocal constituent. The innovation, which does not deserve the distinction it claims, amounts to the mutilation of the dance—Nritya, because it divests the pantomimic narration of its basis. The dancer in spite of it, utilises the symbolic notations, which he frequently does not understand and, therefore, leaves the spectators in the lurch or compels them to imagine a lot.

Ridiculous Display

The growing fashion to insert songs at random in dances is a futile attempt at the reversion to the classical traditions. Songs are inserted in the dance-styles which have poor interpretative capabilities, or they are themselves uninterpretable, because they are composed by poets who are inconversant with the symbolic gesture-vocabulary. The repetition of the simple and stereotyped movements and gestures with the immobilised facial muscles to the accompaniment of songs which are uninterpretable is a ridiculous display of ignorance and hypocrisy.

"HOMEWARD BOUND"

(BY MR. JAYANTILAL K. THAKER, G.D. (ART) D.T.)

Pot-Pourri—A Vogue

The gesture-language of the dance is not an empirical expression or an individual improvisation, nor is it the easily understood pantomimic parlance. It is supreme in conception, symbolic in expression and sublime in aesthetic appeal. No dancer can claim virtuosity in his art unless he has mastered it and no poet can compose a dance-song unless he knows the significance of the symbolic notations. The sum-total incoherent and inconsonant is a of a dance and song which are pot-pourri which has been the vogue of the modern sophisticated stage, especially of Bombay.

Survival—A Suicide

The classical traditions of the Indian dance are not yet extinct, but since the art of the illiterate professionals, who have cherished them as a precious patrimony, is denied the privilege of authenticity, the degraded and decadent dance-art has been able to reap a rich harvest under the veneer of the so-called "renaissance." The Indian dance has sacrificed more of its own than what it has gained in order to survive. Its survival has been almost suicidal.

Elimination of the vocal medium of expression, the growing fashion of inserting songs as cadenzas or adventitious accompaniments without consideration of their musical, emotional and interpretative values and the obtrusive emphasis on theatrical pageantry are distinctly unhealthy trends, which militate against the genuine growth of dance. India ought to develop strength to disclaim half-baked dance-teachers, who propagate decadent and hybrid tendencies, and to refuse to replenish her dance-traditions from the resources which are not hers.

Claim Of Bombay

The support, that the suggestion made to the Gujarati Literary Conference through these columns on 3rd November, 1940 for the recognition of the claim of Bombay to the presidential chair of its art-section, has received from letters published in various papers is a tribute to Mr. Ahivasi's popularity and abilities. The Reception Committee has not yet responded to it, though it was prompt in its decision about the dances.

The postponement of the session of the conference at Andheri was a foregone conclusion, but it should not deter the Gujarati artists of Bombay from continuing their agitation for the recognition of their claim and for the election, by the literary conference, of Mr. Ahivasi as the president of its art-section when it is held.

To The Door

The Bombay Field Club, which has a brilliant record of achievements, has occupied an important place in the cultural life of Bombay. The recent exhibition of the reproductions, by Mr. S. Katchadourian, of the Sinhalese and South Indian Frescoes was in the sequence of the exhibitions of educative values which the club has been organising.

The tribute, paid to the club by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, while declaring the exhibition open, was the just appreciation of its efforts to bring the immovable art-treasure of India to the doors of Bombay. The club, which has undertaken to stimulate the popular interest in and encourage the study of art and archaeology, has so far maintained high standards of lectures, debates and exhibitions.

Struggle For Survival

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia is reported to have paid too high a

(Continued on Page 23)

A WEEK OF WAR

Strains In The Axis

By N. G. JOG

DECEMBER 20.

What Mussolini meant to be the Battle of Egypt has turned out to be the Battle of Libya. That is the sum total of the operations in the Middle East during the last two weeks.

The British Forces in the Western Desert have finally swept off the Italian Army from the Egyptian soil and marched into the enemy's territory. Fort Capuzzo, which is just on the Italian side of the border, was captured at the very first onslaught though the town and port of Bardia, which was the next objective, has so far offered a determined resistance. It is hardly likely, however, that the Italians can long withstand the fierce pressure of British attack and Bardia will have probably fallen by the time these lines appear in print.

Mr. Churchill gave a most cheerful account of the latest victorious operations in the Middle East and revealed for the first time the hazards which Britain had to face after the fall of France, when the whole balance of power was violently shifted in favour of Italy. Since then, however, the situation has been gradually and stubbornly retrieved and after six months of defensive, General Wavell has been enabled to launch a most brilliant offensive.

Striking Results

The results which the British have reaped are as striking as they will prove far-reaching. The very initial 'coup' of the British forces in surrounding and causing an Army Corps to surrender within 72 hours of the first advance is unprecedented in modern warfare, as the Military Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" pointed out.

The latest G. H. Q. Communique from Cairo reveals that over and above the 31,000 Italian prisoners (including 1,626 officers) "actually counted", there are several thousand more still in the process of evacuation from the battle area! Those numbers, staggering as they are, do not tell the whole tale. For the advance divisions of Marshal Graziani contained the flower of the Italian colonial army as also a large number of its mechanised units The division under the command of General Maletti, who was killed in action, was equivalent to the Panzer Korps of the Germans.

Grievous as the loss of all those high officers and men is, perhaps more important to the future will be the enormous armaments, transports, equipment, oil and food stores which have fallen, virtually intact, into the hands of the British. Among them are a hundred guns, fifty tanks and numerous army lorries which are proving of great help to the rapidly advancing British troops.

Moral Effect

Invaluable as this booty is, its significance is all the more enhanced when it is considered that until December 16 the British casualties, including those missing were less than 1,000. This sounds too ridiculous to be true but coming on the authority of Mr. Eden, there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of those figures.

By one master stroke Britain has re-established her reputation and prestige as a Military Power and perhaps the most eloquent passage in the Premier's parliamentary review was when he referred to "our military science and staff officers in the Middle East who are capable of planning and executing extremely complex and daring operations with efficiency". And then came the typical Churchillian touch: "—and it is not only there that we have such officers."

But more than the immediate military gain will be the moral reaction of General Wavell's offensive. It has reassured Britain's friends and given her enemies something to think. It has already had an electrifying effect throughout the Middle and Near East. Egyptians are naturally wild with jubilation that the threat to their integrity is at last over. The Turks consider that "the Egyptian battle will spread the conviction throughout the world that Britain is going to win the war—a conviction which in itself will contribute to Germany's downfall."

Perhaps, the most agreeable reaction will be in France where the aged Marshal Petain is showing unexpected powers of resistance to the Nazis. British successes will undoubtedly help to stiffen his attitude further. To the cause of General de Gaulle they will do incalculable good, as Free French detachments have a personal share in the glory.

Regarding the attitude of Marshal Weygand, there have been various conjectures during the last two months. It must be remembered that he was in charge of the Middle East theatre of the Allies until he was sent for in vain at the eleventh hour to stop the rot on the Western Front last May. The brilliant victory of his colleague may rehearten him and there is already a rumour that he may appear in a new role as the leader of the North and Central African territories for the defence of the French Empire and of French independence.

God Comes Down!

There have been numerous ominous rumours during the last two days about the presence of German troops in Italy and even Libya. In the middle of the last week there was the sensational report that 40,000 Nazi soldiers with huge equipment were assembled in Naples and Bari and were awaiting transport to Albania and or Libya. Many other German divisions were said to be pouring through the Brenner Pass. This was as good a scare as any in the present war.

While it would be foolish to dismiss its possibility altogether, the report appears to be slightly exaggerated. At any rate it is premature. In the first place it is not at all certain that Hitler is anxious to aid Italy in the manner indicated except for a very stiff price. Secondly Mussolini is not likely to resort to such a drastic remedy except in extreme circumstances. While the Greek and the British victories have undoubtedly given a severe shake-up to Fascist prestige and power, it is absurd to suggest that Mussolini's regime is already "in extremes." His hold upon his people is yet strong and secure, thanks to his Blackshirts and the Italian reverses so far have not certainly endangered the stability of the State.

But inviting the Nazis in would be a sure way of bringing to a head the domestic troubles that face the Duce. There is in the first place the disaffection of the Italian people who have been dragged into the war much against their will. The blockade, the winter, the bombing and now the military disasters have all joined in increasing the disaffection among the masses. The Duce is no longer the idol who will do no wrong. The God has come down from the Olympus and revealed his feet of clay. This is a fatal position indeed for a dictator.

Will Army Revolt?

More dangerous than the so far passive discontent of the people at large is the ill-concealed unrest in the Army, which has assumed serious proportions since Badoglio and other high military officers were sacked to cover the disgrace to Italian arms in Albania. Mussolini, unlike Hitler, has so far not succeeded in reconciling the Fascist Party and the Regular Army and the latter resents being made a scapegoat for the former's failures.

Few people realise that in spite of Italy and Germany being Allies, there has never been any love lost between the two people. The Frenchman is liked and the Anglo-Saxon is respected by the average Italian but he generally turns away from the Tenton. Mussolini may have sold the Axis (as the Americans say) to the easygoing Latin but he has not succeeded in forging any bonds of friendship between the two ends of the Axis. Any infiltration of Nazi troops in Italy is thus bound to be acutely resented by the public, who will view in it only the impotence of the Fascist chief to save the nation.

The effect of such a contingency on the ranks of the army is likely to prove more active and disastrous. There are observers who feel that the tension between the Army and the Fascist Party has already reached the breaking-point and that any misguided step on the part of Mussolini may lead to an open revolt, the Army dominating the North and the Fascists (with the help of the Nazis) the South of Italy.

The spectre of a Civil War has thus already begun to cast its ugly shadow on the Italian scene and, strange as it may seem, that sinister prospect is likely to be brought nearer than otherwise by the admission of Nazi troops into the country. For the latter will now march less as Allies than masters to save the Duce from his doom. In spite of the grave blunders he has committed, Mussolini is realist enough to see that it will not be a friendly expeditionary force but a virtual army of occupation when the Nazis goose-step before the Palazzo Venezia!

Main Temptation

The time for retrieving the Greek campaign in favour of Axis is also long past. Now it is not a local defeat but a general debacle which faces the Italian forces in Albania, which have been falling back upon one defensive line after another. Now Hitler will have to engage himself in a major operation in Albania which he is hardly likely to do to oblige his partner, for after all it has no direct bearing upon the main objective of the war.

On the other hand it does not seem likely that Hitler can view the collapse of Italy with equanimity for the simple reason that such an eventuality will hasten his own end. He may not have much respect for the Italian army but the Italian ports and what remains of her navy present great temptation to the Fuehrer. By their help he can begin an intensive submarine campaign in the Mediterranean, too, and thus try to tighten his blockade from both ends.

His wooing of Petain for the last three months has hardly brought in any adequate reward though in that process he displeased the Duce and made him jump into the Greek disaster. The recent dramatic dismissal of his stool-pigeon M. Laval by the aged Marshal must have given him a rude shock and though M. Flandin is as pro-German as his predecessor, the policy of the Vichy Government is becoming more and more unpredictable. Under any circumstances after the latest developments in the Middle East there appear little hopes left for Hitler of being able to grab the French fleet.

Problem For Hitler

The strains in the Axis are thus becoming more and more severe—and apparent. Badly beaten in the air war over Britain, baulked in the Balkans, drawing a blank in France, the Fuehrer finds himself only deeply involved in the Duce's blunders! He would fain allow the latter to stew in his own juice but for the fact that if once the rot starts, it will work itself gradually into the Reich as well.

Even if the news about the pouring of Nazi troops into Italy proves to be correct, it must be viewed in this perspective. It may stem the tide of Greek successes in Albania but it is bound to increase the strains in the Axis itself. Such a step will be a confession of humiliation on the part of Mussolini while to Hitler it means the extension of his battle front to the Mediterranean, where his enemy, and not he, holds the whip hand.

The next week is thus likely to prove crucial. For Britain the first phase of the operations will have ended soon with the capture of Bardia. The Greeks, too, even if they do not occupy Valona, will have rendered it useless for Italy. Both of these Allies are in sound position and good heart while the Axis is audibly creaking under the strains and stresses to which it is subjected at present. Perhaps Hitler is wondering whether saving his friend may not prove even more difficult than annihilating his enemy!

SURPLUS SUGAR PROBLEM SOLVED?

U. P. And Bihar Governments Decide To Restrict Production

LUCKNOW, Dec. 20.

After considering all avenues to solve the question of surplus of sugar in the United Provinces and Bihar and the suggestions put forward by certain persons, and in particular by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the two Provincial Governments, states a Press Note, have decided to abide by their previous decision to restrict the production of sugar to a total of 7.2 lakhs tons so as to avoid further deterioration of the stock position, and to maintain the price of new sugar at Rs. 9-2 per maund so as to avoid the collapse of weaker factories and consequent calamity to the cultivators.

The Press Note announces that the two Governments are considering a scheme to provide some compensation to the growers of certain areas in the U. P and Bihar, canes of which cannot be utilised for the purpose of crushing in mills or for other purposes.—*United Press.*

Two New Indian Films In Town

Big Crowds At All Theatres

Holiday Spirit Pervades City

Two new pictures were released yesterday: 'Punarmilan' of Bombay Talkies and 'Lagna Pahaven Karoon' of Navayug. Kishore Sahu and Snehprabha as well as all others including Mumtaz Ali fulfilled all expectations raised about them in 'Punarmilan', as every one who saw it yesterday on the Majestic Cinema screen, must have found out.

The same could be said about the Navayug picture 'Lagna Pahaven Karoon' which was released at the West End screen yesterday. Damuanna Malvankar could, of course, be relied on, always, to be faithful to himself, but the other artists also have done pretty good work.

In spite of rush at the West End and the Majestic, it was rather surprising to find that there were people enough at Royal Opera House to greet Leela Desai at her dance recitals and also, at Roxy to see 'Bandhan", 'Dnyaneshwar' at Central and 'Narsi Mehta' at Krishna. Evidently the holiday spirit is on and no theatre will starve for audiences during Christmas holidays.

FOREIGN PICTURES

In foreign films also, there is a good assortment. 'Lucky Partners' at New Empire will possibly appeal to an average fun-seeker as Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman are teamed in that picture. The dialogue is very delightful as it is witty also.

Almost equally attractive will be the picture at Excelsior "No Time for Comedy" in which Rosalind Russel and James Stewart are teamed together for the first time and evidently to give the impression that they should come together again. It is a story of an eccentric author and his wife of great understanding.

Children are bound to gate crash at Metro for their favourites. Micky Rooney and Judy Garland have put over very fine performances in 'Strike up the Band'. Micky Rooney was designed to become a doctor by his screen parents but he chooses to be a drummer and carries out his objective.

In the coming year Twentieth Century Fox are showing their pictures at Regal and the beginning was made on Friday with 'Brigham Young'. It is a great film based on an episode in American history—all too thrilling for words. The idealism of Brigham has been well portrayed by Dean Jagger. The other important roles are played by Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell.

CHITRAMANDIR NEWS

Had a sensationally minded journalist been present at Chitra Mandir during the last week, he would have found enough material for two first-rate scoops.

What really happened was that an outdoor scene for Asha Pictures," "Ghar Jawai" was shot on the Juhu Beach. Avinash did save Vanmala from drowning but that was only for the benefit of the Camera; otherwise Vanmala is so perfect a swimmer that if at all there is any life-saving to be done, it is she who would do it.

It was a black-out evening when a serpent dared to crawl over Mr. P. K. Atre's feet, but it refused to bite its victim lest Maharashtra would lose its popular humorist.

Bibbo and Bilimoria in Great India's 'Snehabandhan' coming shortly.

Italians Cut Off From The Coast

Bardia In A State Of Siege

CAIRO, December 21.

The attack on Bardia has been increasing with steady velocity and, entering on its third day, it has assumed the nature of a siege. The Italian garrison who are well supplied are endeavouring to hold on to the bitter end.

There is no information whether Marshal Graziani is trying to rush reinforcements along the coastal road from Tobruk, but a military spokesman told Reuter that any attempts made by an enemy column to push up this road will be met with very fierce fire from the British forces who are cutting off the approach along the coast.

The manner in which supplies continually have reached the most advanced British forces throughout is astonishing.

Supply units following the advance include not only well-equipped medical services, but even canteen stores.

R. A. F.'S HEROIC DEEDS.

The air force has been unremitting in its support. Its spirit is typified by an order of the day issued by one Air Commodore, "Squadron leaders will expect every man to do his duty in the righteous cause we have at heart."

Apart from showering bombs the R.A.F. dropped leaflets on Bardia enumerating the number of Italian prisoners and calling on them to surrender.

"Do not provoke further slaughter by continuing to resist" is the exhortation contained in the leaflets. On Wednesday night a British patrol probed Bardia's defences but found some resistance and did not press the attack leaving Bardia open to a subsequent terrific pasting by the R.A.F.

Furthermore Italys vital communication arteries are being watched with hawk-like vigilance by the R. A. F. reconnaissance machines and any sign of movement bring up at whirlwind speed flights of eight-gun fighters which play havoc with troops concentrations and columns. Meanwhile Bardia is receiving constant attention from British bombers which are hurling tons of high explosive bombs on barracks and the jetty in order to frustrate any Italian attempt to reinforce the garrison from the sea.

GOVERNOR IN AHMEDABAD

Official And Social Functions

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Lumley attended a parade of the Police and Civic Guard on Friday.

Lady Lumley visited the Sanitary Association, the Garret Veterinary Dispensary and the Ahmedabad Advance Mill. Lady Lumley inspected the Creche and Social work carried on by the Mill on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay inspected the City Wall Town Planning Scheme, the Relief Road Scheme and the Sewage Farm on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay granted interviews to: Sir Mahbubmiyan Kadri Sardar Nasiruddin Christi, The Thakor of Sanand. The Thakor of Gangad, the Thakor of Utella, Sardar Shermia Bapumia Sardar Jorawarkhanji Latifkhanji, Sardar Anwar Ali Askarali, Sardar Subamian Bapumia. Mr. Faiz Mahomed Khan, Sardar Gopaldas Viharidas Desai and received a deputation of Pathans headed by Dr. Ansari on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended a Garden Party given by the Residents of Ahmedabad at Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal's House on Friday.

CHARKHA REMOVES ALL YOUR MISERIES

Abdul Gaffar Khan's Appeal To Pathan Women

KOHAT, Dec. 20.

Addressing a gathering of Pathan women at Toch, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan exhorted his audience to share the national burdens along with men because men and women were two wheels of a chariot. So long as the movements of each were not co-ordinated and well-planned the cart will not move. He said, "read early Islamic history and see how during the Prophet's time men and women played a role for the common cause of humanity".

He assured them of their due share when their goal was achieved, and said "I shall not tolerate you to suffer now without later opportunities for development".

He appealed to them to "remove all their evils and miseries through the Charkha".

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is proceeding to Teri Tehsil accompanied by Pir Shahinshah, ex-President, F. P. C., and Mohd. Yunus and Hukumchand, M.L.A.—A P.

ITALIANS STILL HOLDING BARDIA

Defences Harassed: British Forces Reinforced

CAIRO, Dec. 21.

Italian troops in beleagured Bardia are still holding out against the British Forces which continue to be reinforced.

To-day's communique states that while enemy troops are holding Bardia the defences are being harassed by artillery fire. our Forces which continue to be reinforced are clearing the areas to the north-west and west. An additional 900 prisoners and four guns have been captured.

On the Sudan frontier our patrols continue their aggressive activity.

There is no change in the situation on the Kenya front.—Reuter.

DIRECT THREAT TO INDIA?

Danger Of Enemy Establishment On Persian Gulf

Failure Of Any Such Nazi Move

But Possibility Of Attempt Is There: Vital Importance Of Mastery Of Sea

—GENL. SIR W. KIRKE

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The possibilities of a direct threat to India in the present war were discussed by General Sir Walter Kirke in an interview granted to Indian journalists in London.

On the whole, General Kirke considers that India's land frontiers were not directly threatened from any direction for the time being, and the great danger that she had to ward against was that of an enemy establishing himself on the Persian Gulf.

VITAL AREA FOR INDIA

AN ENEMY SUBMARINE BASE IN THE GULF WOULD INVOLVE A FURTHER DISPERSION OF BRITISH NAVAL STRENGTH AND MIGHT TEND TO CUT INDIA'S SEA COMMUNICATIONS. "THEREFORE", SAID THE GENERAL, "THE COUNTRIES ADJACENT TO THE SUEZ CANAL-EGYPT, TURKEY, SYRIA, PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN—CONSTITUTE A SUPREMELY VITAL AREA FOR INDIA IN THIS STRUGGLE. IF GERMANY COULD BREAK THROUGH IN THIS AREA, SHE MIGHT PENETRATE IRAQ AND IRAN AND ESTABLISH HERSELF ON THE PERSIAN GULF".

GENERAL KIRKE WAS EMPHATIC THAT GERMANY WOULD FAIL IN ANY SUCH MOVE, BUT INSISTED THAT THE POSSIBILITY ON THE MOVE BEING MADE MUST BE SERIOUSLY ENVISAGED.

WHO COMMANDS SEA.....

ASKED IF HE THOUGHT AN ACTUAL INVASION OF INDIA WAS AT ALL A MILITARY POSSIBILITY, EVEN IF THE ENEMY WERE TO OBTAIN NAVAL SUPERIORITY, THE GENERAL REPLIED: "WHY NOT? FOR AN ENEMY WITH COMMAND OF THE SEA IT WOULD NOT ONLY BE POSSIBLE BUT COMPARATIVELY EASY."

"But that does not mean", he added, "that the conquest of India would be easy or quick. India's size, like China's, would prove a great advantage in defence. I consider too that the Indian Army, even as it is today, would prove a far better fighting force than anything China was able to put in the field. And the Indian Army is capable of great development.

INDIA'S BEST DEFENCE

"As long as the British Navy controls the seas, the question of invasion does not really arise. The best defence of India, is, therefore, outside her frontiers and it is the defence of Singapore and the Middle East that she must help to strengthen in order to avoid the horrors of war on her own soil."

SUSPENSION OF SATYAGRAHA

Mahatma's Advice To Extend It One Day

NAGPUR, Dec. 21.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has extended the suspension of Satyagraha by one day and instructions are being issued that no satyagraha should be offered on January 5, which is Sunday.—A. P.

DR. BANERJEE OFFERS SATYAGRAHA FIFTH TIME

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

For the fifth time Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress offered Satyagraha by shouting slogans near Wellington Square.—A. P.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj

BAJAJ ARRESTED

NAGPUR, Dec. 21.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was arrested at Sevagram at 5 a.m. today under Sec. 129 of the Defence of India Rules. He was to have offered Satyagraha at 9 this morning.

(Later)—Seth J. Bajaj was brought to the Nagpupr Central Jail, this afternoon.—A. P.

GETS 9 MONTHS' S. I.

WARDHA, Dec. 21.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who was arrested this morning was sentenced to-day at 2 p. m. to nine months' simple imprisonment and to pay Rs. 500 as fine by the First Class Magistrate of Wardha.—United Press.

PLACED IN 'A' CLASS

WARDHA:—Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who was sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 was recommended to be placed in 'A' class.—A. P.

Kasturba's Good Wishes

WARDHA, Dec. 21.

"To me, Bapu and Jamnalalji are equally dear and near," said Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi while applying 'kumkum' and garlanding Seth Jamnalal Bajaj on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi and herself, when Seth Bajaj was arrested this morning at the Sewagram Ashram. Seth Bajaj was arrested immediately after his morning prayers.

All the Ashramites, including Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mr. Mahadeo Desai were present at the time of arrest.—United Press.

BERLIN BOMBED AGAIN

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Royal Air Force again bombed Berlin last night. It was their 37th attack on the German Capital.—Reuter

MAHATMA ON CHRIST CHURCH

COLLEGE INCIDENT

Students' Right To Have Their Heroes

Gandhiji Considers Principal's Attitude "Worse Than Students' Exuberance": Advice To Students To Carry On Disciplined Agitation

CAWNPORE, Dec. 21.

Two letters of Mahatma Gandhi, addressed to the President of the Students' Union, in reply to the latter's communication regarding the controversy in respect of the Christ Church College, which has taken a serious turn and led to the resignation of Mr. Ackroyd, a Professor of the College, have been released for publication.

The controversy is a sequel to the attitude of the Principal in regard to strikes in the College, on the arrest of Congress leaders, and a letter which the Principal is alleged to have written to the Secretary of the Muslim Students' Federation, advocating free and unrestricted exercise of their rights as minorities.

"WORSE THAN STUDENTS' EXUBERANCE"

Gandhiji writes that the attitude of the Principal is much worse than the "Pardonable political exuberance of the students". They have a right to have their heroes. But a Principal has no right to hold narrow and anti-national views, and views that as sowing seeds of discord

(Continued in Col. 1)

(Continued from Col. 3)

among the different elements composing our complex society.

But, Mahatma Gandhi adds: "A Principal of a college has the right to lay down rules for the conduct of his College. Likewise the students of a College have the right to accept or reject its rules and leave it in the latter case.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS

Mahatma Gandhi advises the students that the straight and honourable course for them, after due notice and failing redress, is to leave the College and carry on a disciplined agitation against supporting it so long as the Principal has anything to do with it.

He expresses the hope that the Students' Committee will avoid a cleavage between Hindu and non-Hindu students.—A. P.

NAZI TROOPS IN ITALY

Fascist War Machinery On Breaking Point?

Fall Of Political Heads Imminent: Ciano To Be Switched On To Tokio As Ambassador?

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

Confirmation of the reports that there are large numbers of German troops in Italy is furnished by travellers from Italy to various neutral countries, declares the "New York Times", to-day. It would appear, according to this information, that the Germans were sent to Italy to help to co-ordinate the war services which, it is feared, were on the point of breakdown owing to internal strife and sabotage in war industries.

FALL OF POLITICAL HEADS IMMINENT?

The travellers report that the friction between the Army and Fascists was increasing daily and a persistent report was current that many political heads were about to fall including the Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, who "would be the Ambassador in Tokio."

During the recent blackout posters bearing the slogan "Down with Hitler" were pasted on walls and for this some persons are said to have been executed.

The travellers add that there is growing discontent at the lack of oil and coal and the scarcity of cheaper varieties of food.—Reuter.

HALIFAX AS AMBASSADOR TO U. S. A.?

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The name that is now being seriously canvassed in well-informed circles in London for the post of British Ambassador in the United States is Lord Halifax, says Reuter's Lob by Correspondent.

As a former Viceroy of India and Foreign Secretary for a number of years, he has wide experience of Government and he will also be able to take to Washington extensive knowledge of the whole war situation.—Reuter.

Hazare Hits Up 182

REST PILE UP 445

Europeans Make 200 For 6 Wickets

When stumps were drawn at the close of play on Saturday the Europeans were 245 behind the Rest, who had scored 445 in their first innings.

EUROPEANS' POOR START

Resuming on Saturday the game still travelled favourably for the Rest as Hazare and Mascarenhas raised Friday's figure (384) to 428. At this figure Hazare left, after playing a glorious innings. He was stumped by Sturgess off Anson. Hazare had batted 340 minutes for his 182. He gave two chances both very difficult ones, one at 83 and next at 155.

The last pair Mascarenhas and Alexander raised the total to 445. The Europeans opened their innings at 11-45, but disaster awaited them and they lost four men for 40 runs. Then came a gallant stand between Tomlinson and J. E. Tew, the European skipper. Between them they raised the score to 166, when Tew left with 76. This association has some luck behind it, all the good fortune going to Tew. He was dropped twice, and was lucky to continue a number of times when both Richards and Harris beat him.

The fifth association gave the Europeans 21 runs. Another wicket was hagged at 200. Here Tomlinson left with 78, after putting up the best display of his side. At 200 stumps were drawn with the seventh pair in operation.

DETAILS OF GAME

The first over bowled on Saturday morning was by Williams, Hazare scoring a single. W. L. Mascarenhas, the other not-out from Friday played out the over. Hall took charge of the ball at the Club end. Hazare standing with 155, was almost dispensed with off the second ball from Hall, Sturgess failing to get his hands to a very low ball; if he had, Hazare might have been stumped. Runs once again came in freely, and 390 for the Rest and 160 for Hazare went up.

The way Mascarenhas was playing was surprising to fans. His style and foot-work showed that he certainly deserved a higher place than No. 10 on the batting list. A couple of minutes before 11 a.m. the 400 of the innings went up. Hazare with a late cut, a stroke that gave him three, put up the fourth century. This figure came after 343 minutes' batting. Tomlinson relieved Hall at 419 after the latter had sent down three overs which had proved fairly expensive. Tomlinson conceded five runs. Anson came on to bowl vice Hall at the Churchgate end. His first delivery went for four past cover.

EXIT HAZARE

But the great Hazare fell a victim to him off his second ball, Hazare in trying to hit mistimed and was well held by Sturgess, behind the stumps. Hazare had 340 minutes for his 182, a glorious effort. He gave two chances, both very difficult ones, one at 83 and the next at 155. Hazare scored 14 boundaries and had been at home against all the bowling the Europeans were capable of sending down. The eight wicket had given the Rest 49 runs. (428).

E. Alexander, the U. P. batsman-bowler, came out to Alexander to form the last association.

Mascarenhas rightly sent a full toss to Anson to the leg boundary to send up 440. The batsman had passed twenty by this.

Williams was put on to bowl again at 441. Mascarenhas punished his first ball for four.

The bowler had his revenge, as a good length ball [illegible] from the leg had Mascarenhas's off stump. The Rest thus closed their first innings with the admirable total of 445, collected in 6 hours and 15 minutes. Bowling honours were shared. Little can be said of this department of the European game, as Williams alone had any pretensions of being a tournament-class bowler.

EUROPEANS BAT.

F. S. Tomlinson and H. W. Barritt opened for the Europeans, Richards bowling to the latter from the Church Gate end. A single of the third ball opened the European account Barritt glanced to leg the last ball of the over to get the initial boundary of the effort. E. Alexander took the ball at the Club end. Tomlinson put his opening ball to square leg for four. Alexander after this showed he had speed and the next five balls were respected.

Richard's second over was a maiden. Alexander conceded a single to Tomlinson to send up the first decade in twelve minutes

At this figure A. Fernandes dropped Tomlinson, when the latter was only six. The chance was a very easy one. A Fernandes was a failure as a batsman, if this was a sample of his fielding, he has so right in a team in representative cricket. Richards was the bowler to suffer Alexander, despite sending down some good stuff was taken off after three overs and when the score stood at 18. Hazare relieving him. Hazare allowed the 20 to go on the boards. These were collected in 25 minute. Hazare was swinging well and was bowling to four slips. Alexander was brought at 25 from the end opposite to that he operated from originally vice Richards. The latter appeared to have hurt his and went into the Club for attendance for a few minutes.

Hazare was allowed only three overs. In his place Arolkar came on, with the score standing at 29. Harris was changing his bowlers fast. This kept the scoring down. Richards, at 30, came on again opposite Arolkar. He was successful this time, for Hazare accepted a hot catch at third slip off the bowler's second ball, to dismiss Barritt (30-1-15).

D. J. Rimmer, from whom much was expected, filled the vacancy. A smart bit of fielding by P. P. Fernandes robbed the new-comer of four, he only got a single off Arolkar instead with his first stroke. He almost fell a victim to Richards, however, very shortly after, a beautiful fast ball skimming his bails.

RIMMER DISMISSED

Harris, himself, came on at 36 He gave a single to each batsman. With the third ball of his next six, the last over before lunch, he was successful in dismissing the European hope, Rimmer, the latter being found guilty by Umpire J. R. Patel for obstruction. Things were moving very favourably for the Rest, as they had got rid of two good batsmen for 38 (38-2-3). At this juncture lunch was taken.

AFTER LUNCH

After lunch K. G. Anson came out with Tomlinson. Harris and Hazare were in charge of the attack. Hazare almost put an end to Tomlinson's career with his second ball. Two singles put forty up for the Europeans.

Anson was bowled with the first ball of the second over. This was disastrous (40-3-1).

J. E. Tew, the European skipper, came out to Tomlinson and the first hectic thing of the innings came from him he lifted Hazare high to square leg for four.

Another four came to him, when he was lucky to snick a ball that got to screen behind. This sent up 50 for the Europeans, they had now been batting 75 minutes. Tew indulged in some hitting. Fifty seven Harris took himself off in favour of Arolkar.

Tomlinson scored a boundary of his second ball to send up the sixty. Seventy went up within a short spell. Tew sending Hazare well over mid-on for four being the achieving stroke. A. Fernandes was earning a reputation of being the evil genius of the team. He helped the Europeans to eighty with a deplorable throw in that cost the Rest five runs.

Arolkar made room for Richards with the ball at 82 and the sneaking a run by Tomlinson off his first ball almost cost Tew his innings. Harris put himself on opposite Richards vice Hazare. The score stood at 84.

Tew was travelling fast and at 88 had almost caught up Tomlinson, the latter was 31 and Tew 28. Tew, however, with Richards and Harris in charge drew into his shell. Ninety went up at 2-35 p.m. Another catch dropped at 97, Gonsalves, day-dreaming, was caught napping; he gave Tew a life, when the latter was 28. A brace by Tomlinson and a single off Rich-

V. S. Hazare who scored 182 runs for the Rest against the Europeans.

PENTANGULAR COMMENTARY

'Rest' Assured Of Entry Into Final

By J. C. MAITRA

Thanks to the magnificent effort by Hazare, the Rest attained the proud distinction of knocking up the second highest total in the Pentangular Cricket Tournament. The Hindus hold the record, having registered 560 runs for 7 wickets against the Rest in 1938.

On Saturday, the Rest carried their total to 445, Hazare contributing 182. The Test batsman was really unfortunate in missing his double century. He had batted superbly for nearly four hours and a half with 14 hits to the boundary to his credit.

INITIAL DEBACLE

The Europeans made a disastrous start, losing three of their star batsmen, Barritt, Rimmer and Anson, for a paltry 40. Their plight would have been terrible, indeed, had A. Fernandez accepted a catch offered by Tomlinson when he had booked only 6.

Harris appeared to be their demon. Two wickets for one run told its own tale.

Thereafter Tomlinson dug himself in and played for "Safety First." He would not attack even the loose deliveries that came in his way. Tew was more aggressive. But he would have paid the penalty for it when he had scored 28. Gonsalves dropped him off Harris.

BAD FIELDING HELP EUROPEANS

Deplorable fielding helped Tew and Tomlinson to raise the total to 166 for the fourth wicket. The former had the benefit of three "lives" to collect 76 runs in 218 minutes. The only bright spot in his career was a bunch of three boundaries in succession off Alexander just before he reached his fifty.

Tomlinson appeared to be safe for the day. But Harris culminated his dreary career only three minutes before the stumps were drawn for the day. Tomlinson was at the wicket for 267 minutes for his 78 which included but 6 fours. No doubt it was a creditable feat. If he had taken more risks, perhaps the European total would not have crossed even hundred.

FOLLOW-ON INADVISABLE

The Europeans have now compiled 200 runs for the loss of 6 wickets. It is exceedingly doubtful if they would succeed in overleaping the margin to avert a follow-on. The Rest are sure to qualify for the final, to meet the Muslims. Granting that they earn the right to force a follow-on, I do not think Harris would be justified in enforcing it. Better to give his men rest and batting practice than to tire them out prior to the deciding contest.

Harris closed his analysis for the day with 19 overs, 6 maidens, 26 runs and 4 wickets. Truly an excellent performance.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Magsar Vad 8. 1997
Muslim : Zilkad 22, 1359
Parsi : Tir 19, 1310
Hightide : 4-53; 17-50
Lowtide : 11-35; 23-25
Sunrise : 7h. 8m.
Sunset : 6h. 7m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. G. L. Chandawarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

The prize distribution of the annual sports will take place to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m., Indian Gymkhana ground at Matunga. Mr. M. Sundaram will preside

SHREE SAMARTHA VYAYAM MANDIR

Athletic Sports of the students of the above Mandir will be held to-day (Sunday) on the Mandir's ground at the Gokhale Rd. North, Dadar. Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

BOM. YOUTHS' LIT. & DEBAT. ASSOCN.

Under the auspices of the association there will be a public debate on "The Pentangular Cricket" at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Vanmali Hall Building.

BILLAVA YOUTH LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League a Dinner Party has been arranged on Sunday (to-day) at 11-30 a.m. at Commissariate Building, Hornby Road, Fort

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Meaning of Christmas" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday, at 6-15.

SHRADDHANANDA BALIDANOTSAVA

Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj Swami Shraddhananda Balidanotsava will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir. Dr. V. M. Kaikini will preside.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS BYCULLA, BOMBAY

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m by Mr. Mohan K. Chickermane.

ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting on account of late Swami Shraddhanand day will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum, Kakadwadi, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Shri Pandit Vijayashankar Mulshankar will deliver a public lecture on the life of Swami Shraddhanand.

ALL-INDIA BRAHMINS' FEDERATION

It is contemplated to form an organised body of All-India Brahmins' Federation to co-ordinate efforts to have a social and economic uplift of Brahmins. The first formal meeting is called at Dr. R. R Thakar's Clinic, opp. Dadar B.B.C.I. Rly. Station, near Tilak Bridge, Tulsi Pipe Rd., to-day (Sunday) at 3 30 p.m.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

The 39th annual conference of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, Dhobi Talao. Dr. Amulya Dhan Mukherji will preside and Lieut.-Col. R. H. Candy will inaugurate the Conference.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE, MATUNGA

All lovers of Kannada literature are invited to the fourth discourse on Rajasekhara Vilas by Mr. R. Chakravarti, in the premises of the N.K.E.S. Kannada School, Chandavarkar Rd., Matunga, G.I.P. to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

Under the auspices of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth Vangmaya Mandal Prof. Deoraj Upadhyaya will deliver a lecture in Hindi on "Story Literature" to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Shrijut Ranchhodlalji Gyani in the Hindi Vidyapeeth Office, Marwari Vidyalaya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Rd.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION'S WAR EFFORTS

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Kesar Baugh, Dongri, to organise a committee to raise funds to help the distressed Indian Seamen during every action or otherwise who are not covered by any legal provision at present.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S PARTY

A closed session will be held to-day (Sunday) at Hirabaug from 1 p m to 4 p.m.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI

Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will hold its weekly classes on the teachings of Bhagwan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Edison, The Man" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Brigham Young" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Strike Up The Band" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"No Time For Comedy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Lucky Partner" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmillan" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Sanskar" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pak Daman" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deepak" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Qaidi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
THE EDWARD—"The Hunchback of Notre Dame" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND MATA—"Hindustan Hamara" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
APOLLO—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.

CHINA WILL WIN FINAL VICTORY

SANTINIKETAN, DEC. 21.

"CHINA WILL SOON WIN HER FINAL VICTORY; LET ME HOPE THAT INDIA AND CHINA WILL JOIN HANDS IN THE MARCH TO FREEDOM AND LIBERATE THE HUMAN SPIRIT FROM THE COILS OF MECHANISED BARBARISM WHICH RULES THE GREATER PART OF THE MODERN WORLD".

THUS WRITES DR. RABINDRA NATH TAGORE IN A LETTER TO MARSHAL CHIANG-KAI-SHEK WHICH THE POET HANDED TO HIS EXCELLENCY TAI CHI TAO, BEFORE THE LATTER LEFT FOR CHINA LAST WEEK.

DR. TAGORE ALSO ADDRESSED TWO LETTERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIN TSU-CHIA, PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC AND DR. CHU CHIA-HUA PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMIA SINICA CHINA.—A. P. SPECIAL.

KARAD MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

The Government of Bombay has declared the Karad Municipality to be incompetent to perform its duties and to have abused its powers and has superseded it under Section 179(1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, for a period of two years from December 19.

Bombay Bar Council

Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. G. T. Sampson, who were due to retire by rotation, have been re-elected to the Bombay Bar Council at the election held on Friday.

Mr. Kanuga polled 521 votes and Mr. Sampson 427. Mr. S. A. Shete, who was defeated obtained 387 votes

NAWAB OF BHOPAL FOR BOMBAY

BHOPAL, Dec. 20.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has left for Bombay by the Punjab Mail to-night on a brief visit. His Highness will be returning to Bhopal on Monday. —A.P.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE

To Explain the Present Political Situation a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the Congress House, when Dr. D. T. Anklesaria, President of the B.P.C.C., will preside and Messrs Y K. Khadilkar, Asoka Mehta B. R. Loyalka and others will address the meeting.

Khadi & Village Industries Exhibition
At
Jinnah Hall
From
TO-DAY (SUNDAY)
From 3 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Entrance Fee: One Anna.

Shri Shantilal Shah of Kala Kuteer will give a music performance at the Exhibition at 5 P.M. (S.T.)

City Satyagraha

27 To Court Arrest In 10 Batches By End Of January

BOMBAY : Saturday.

The programme of Satyagraha after the period of respite enjoined by Gandhiji, was discussed and tentatively fixed at a meeting of some Congressmen at the Congress House on Saturday. Dr. D. T. Anklesaria, the President of the B.P.C.C. presided.

It is understood that about 27 Satyagrahis will court arrest by the end of January in ten batches. It is also learnt that Satyagraha will be offered according to the present arrangements on the Independence Day. The first batch will court arrest on January 8.

Eight more members of the Municipal Statutory Committee sent in their resignations on Saturday. The total number of vacancies to be filled up in the different committees are ten, and the Council of the Municipal Congress Party will meet at the Congress House, to-day (Sunday) to consider the question of the filling up of the vacancies.

THEIR VALUED CONTRIBUTION TO HUMAN PROGRESS

Tribute To Kalidas, Firdosi And Omar Khayyam

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Asiatic Poets' day, whose celebrations started at Youths' Parliament, Blavatsky Lodge on Thursday evening, concluded to-day with talks on the poets Kalidasa, Firdosi, and Omar Khayyam.

Speaking on the life; the works and the trials and the sufferings of the poet Firdosi, Miss Perin Nariman said that the "Shah-Namah" of Firdosi was the greatest epic poem in the Persian language. It was not only a historical value that the poem exhibited, but also the philosophy of Firdosi about the vanity of power and impermanence of life. The heroic virtues were celebrated in the poem, and it gave vigour and courage to the readers. The "Shah-Namah", was a mixture of history and legend, and its trend of thought was influenced by the fact that Firdosi was an ardent Persian patriot and a religious Muslim.

Mr. R. I. Patel spoke on the poet Kalidasa. Kalidasa's portrayal of passionate love, which yet had a touch of ready renunciation, was unrivalled in world literature

Mr. Mohan Nadkarni spoke of the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam. His philosophy contained the germs of hopelessness, fatalism and despair, but his poetic quality was "of the purest ray serene".

Professor Maulvi who presided gave brief appreciations of the poets and their contribution to human progress.

ATTEMPT TO ROB LADY OF HANDBAG.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A daring attempt to rob a lady of her handbag was related today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when the police applied for a remand of Ramchandra Baboo to custody.

The police stated that the accused tried to snatch a handbag from a lady while the latter was going along Sheikh Memon Street yesterday night. Mrs. Rose the lady in question, caught the accused red-handed and shouted for help. The accused is then alleged to have slapped the woman and tried to run away when he was arrested by the police.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

ALLEGED THEFT

BOMBAY : Saturday.

Gitibai and Fullibai, two women of a criminal tribe known as Mang Garoodis, were stated to have been caught redhanded by Lamington Rd. Police officers while they were beating a hasty retreat after snatching away a costly gold necklace from a little boy who was playing on the verandah of his house.

The boy informed his mother of the incident.

The necklace was recovered from Fullibai.

They were remanded at the Girgaum Court to-day.

RADICALS CRITICISE CONGRESS

Appeal To Muslim League To Dissolve Present Deadlock

"A new chapter is opened by the rise of the Radical Democratic People's Party which represents the crystallisation of the progressive urge underlying the movement represented by the Congress during the last 20 years."

So said Mr. Manavendranath N. Roy presiding over a public rally of the Bombay Branch of the R. D. P. P., in connection with the inaugural conference of the Party, on Saturday, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Dr. N. B. Khare delivered the inaugural address on the occasion. After a critical analysis of the present situation and criticising the Congress and Gandhism at length. Dr. Khare, referring to the present deadlock, said: "The situation contains all the elements of a nice deadlock. It is not statesmanship to sit tightly on this deadlock and merely appeal to the principal political parties to come together. The British Statesmanship is like King Canute sitting tight and appealing to the surging tide of threatening disunity, disorder and chaos. If they could launch a proposal of Anglo-French Union to re-unite the two empires at the distressing time of debacle of France, surely it is much easier to make a move to end the deadlock in India The British Government should seek the co-operation on an honourable basis of those elements who are ready to keep in the prosecution of the war."

JOIN R. D. P. P.

Mr. M. N. Roy while criticising the Congress as undemocratic appealed to the public that they should join the R. D. P. P. He said, "the alarming growth of Fascist tendencies and the widespread Fascist sympathy under the cover of Nationalism and Anti-Imperialism, should be combatted by all means".

Advocating the installation of Emergency Ministries, he said that the challenge of the Congress that fresh elections should be held, should be clinched. He said that thereby the advantage would be not only installing such Ministries but of mobilisation against Fascism. That Congress was dominant by virtue of its propaganda machine as well as due to the habit of the people to obey it, if not due to the backwardness of the people themselves. "Once the masses were told what would happen to them under Fascism, they would be immune to pro-Fascist propaganda", he said in connection with the projected election propaganda.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM LEAGUE

In conclusion, Mr. Roy appealed to the Muslim League to give a lead in dissolving the present political deadlock as "the other opposition groups are doubtful about the attitude the Muslim League would take up at the last moment." He said that "the Pakistan scheme cannot be a bugbear" to them, because, long before this scheme was adumbrated its political and constitutional substance was incorporated in the programme of national reconstruction elaborated by the pioneers of our party for adoption by the Congress", in answer to the fears in certain quarters that the Muslim League would not join any parties which would not concede Pakistan.

Messrs. Kunwar Anand Singh, M.L.A. (U. P.), A. K. Pillay (Madras), Atmaram Patil, M.L.A. (Satara), and V. Varma (Patna), then addressed the rally.

The speeches were mainly attacks on the Congress.

Trade Unionists To Meet Labour Member

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

The Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress met this morning at the Girni Kamgar Union office under the presidency of Mr. V. R. Kalappa. Among those present were Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and others.

The Committee has appointed a committee consisting of Mr. V. R. Kalappa, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mr. G. M. Khan, Mr. S. Chetty, Mr. K. S. V. Naidu, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Dr. Charu Chandra Banerjee and Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose to meet Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Labour Member, Government of India at Calcutta on January 5 next to discuss certain proposals on labour legislation in response to an invitation from the Government of India in the Labour Department.

Mr N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, has been authorised to prepare a memorandum on the following lines for being presented to the Commerce Member—1. The principle of holidays with pay and payment should be undertaken by Government after collecting money from employers; 2. The Working Committee of the Trade Union Congress favours wider legislation for shop assistance; 3. There should be a scheme of public fund where employers would contribute on the basis of number of employees Government are making disbursements

The Working Committee concluded this afternoon at 1-30.—United Press.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C, . . .are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Friday, 3rd January, 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

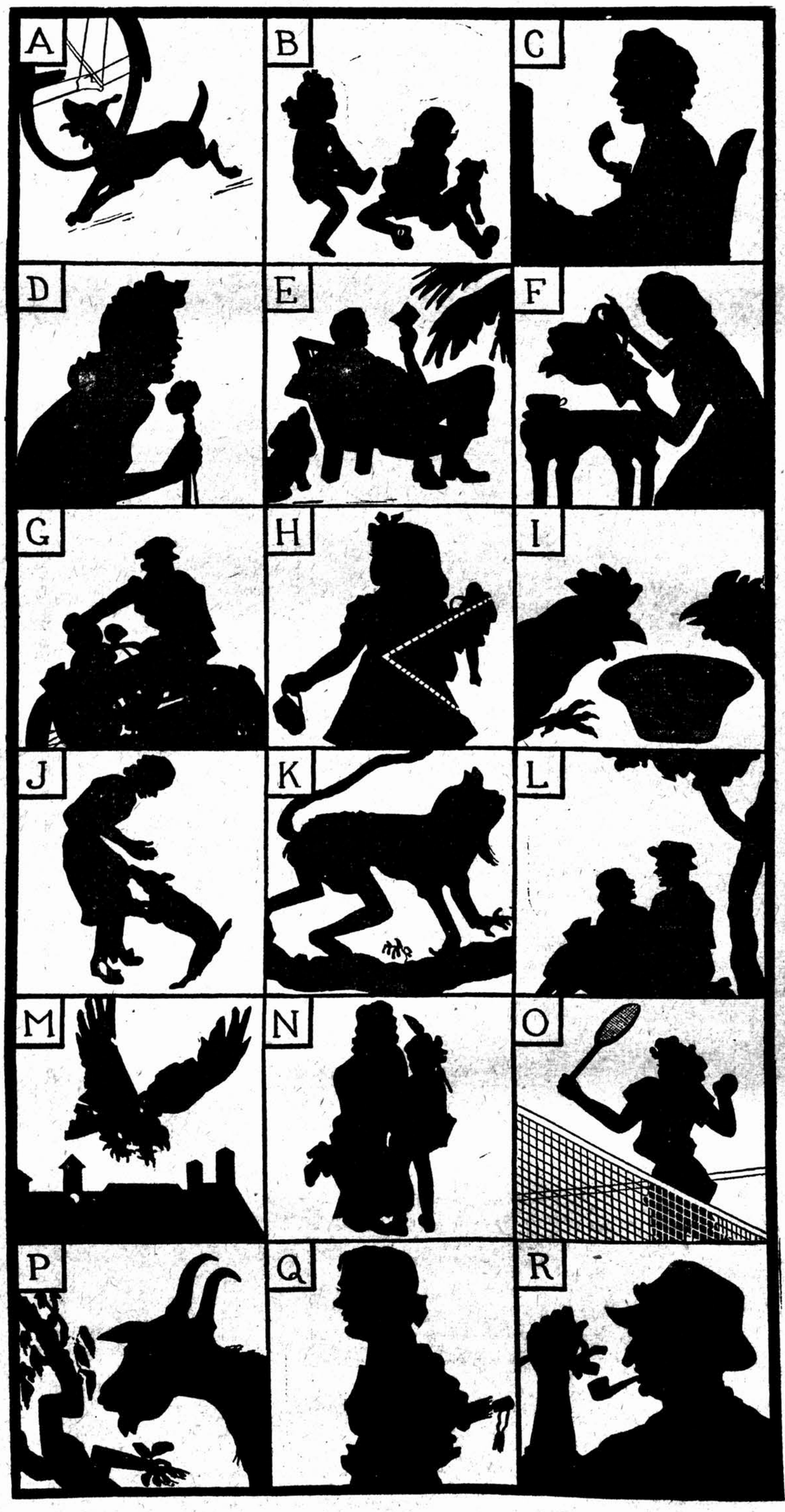
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Friday, 3rd January, 1941 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

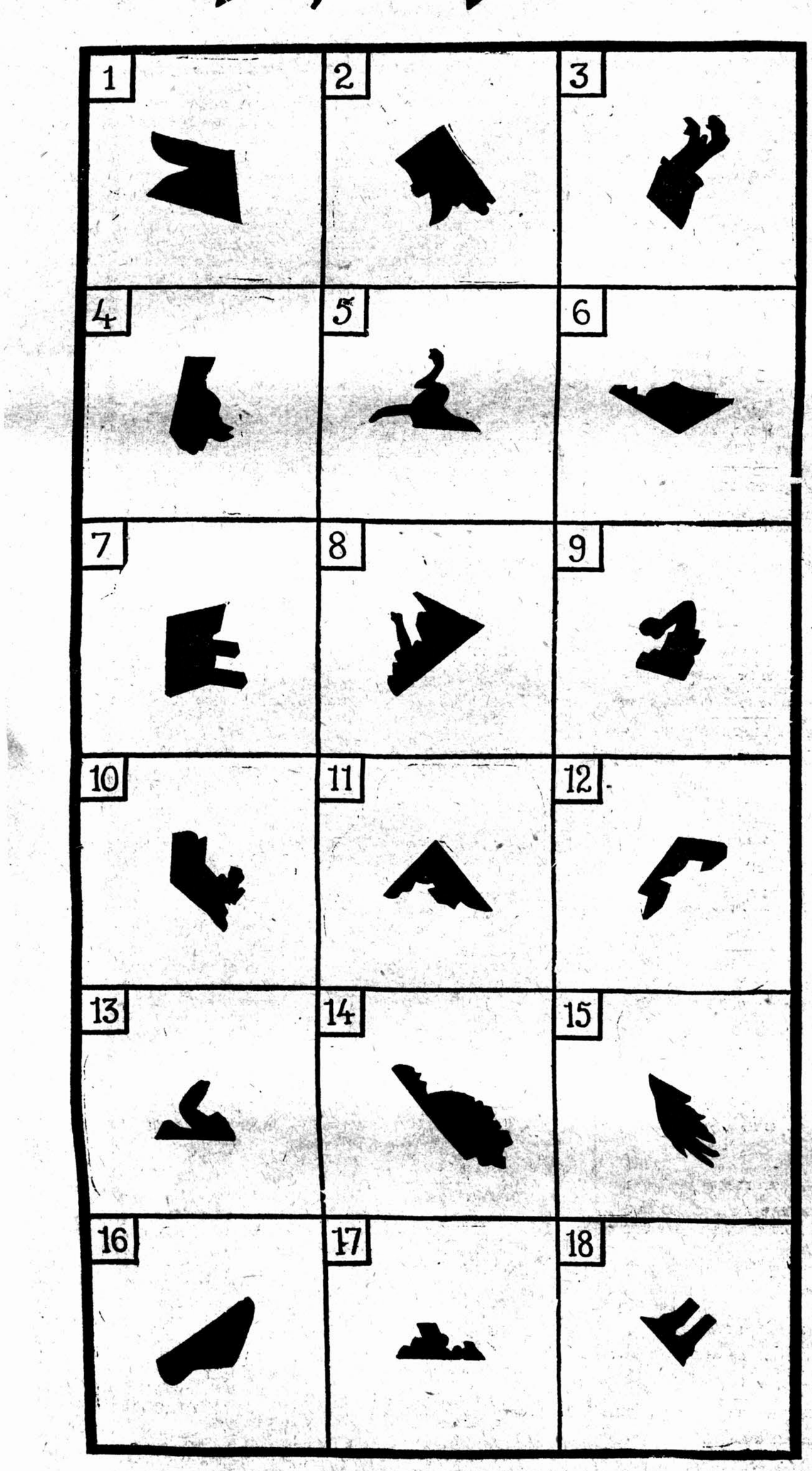
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost



CLOSING DATE FRIDAY, 3RD JAN., 1941

(Extra Coupons See (Page 24)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P O. BOMBAY

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Com petition. This is an express condition of entry

Silhouette Competition.

22/12/'40.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Le Duc Springs Big Surprise

Leander Deadheats With Pierrot: Doubles For Sibbritt And Patel

Comparatively better luck attended the large crowd of punters that turned up at Mahalaxmi on the Fourth Day of X'mas meeting. Fancied horses generally alternated with outsiders, and the exchanges were fairly even. Jockey Sibbritt steered two winners, Gloaming and Chanak, and Trainer Patel saddled a couple of winners Fable and Seventh Heaven.

A GRAND FINISH.

The Western India Cup, the main attraction of the day was productive of a thrilling finish, the final verdict awarded by the puzzled judges being a deadheat between Pierrot and Leander. Nine classic performers lined up at a somewhat straggling start in which USK was not so smartly away. The Kashmir bracket, particularly Harlem and USK were vying for betting supremacy. Ati too came in for a good measure of support. From the bend, Jadhav astride Pierrot made a vigorous attempt and the Kashmir youngster at one time looked like a winner. But from the first enclosure stands, Leander was seen forging ahead with giant strides, Whiteside using all his wits, and the son of Buoyant Bachelor ran a terrific race to catch the Ptolemy Colt, on level terms at the post. It was a spectacular finish and it took full four minutes for the judges to award the verdict, and finally a deadheat was declared. USK as expected ran well again half a length behind to save place money on him. Crushed Corn pictured on the board, leading the beaten section.

Gay Spaniard was all the market rage in the Idar Gold Cup event, and the Masked Jester Colt was backed at 4 to 3 on. Fable from the same bracket but lightly handicapped, made all the running to win the race by a length from his bracket companion and Philderer. Prominent ran on to lead the beaten brigade.

The Stewards' Cup saw eighteen class four horses lining up, Bradways being a course scratching. Gloaming was backed confidently and Sibbritt never left the issue in doubt when he had the race well won from the distance. Spotlight displayed an improvement by running second paying a good dividend for place and Dark Wings filled the minor berth, half a length ahead of Lens.

LE DUC SURPRISES.

Avon Song and Retort was the best fancied in the Bathurst Plate, over a distance of ten furlongs. But the winner was Buckley's aged ward Le Duc, who surprised at long odds of 28 to 1. Avon Song the favourite from the winner's Stable just saved the place money. Talk another aged customer ran a good third holding Ratepayer by two lengths.

Another surprise for the day was in the Bushire Plate in which Atilla and Muwaffaq al Ilah were joint favourites. But the winner hailed from Ceylon, from aged Mowlud Haji Ali's stable. Star of Lanka won in good style beating the favourite by three quarters of a length, and incidentally paying Rs. 175, for win.

OBJECTION OVERRULED.

The Baroda bracket only was in great demand in the Stetchworth Plate, Chief Ruler from which was fancied in preference to his overweighted bracket companion Seventh Heaven. And the latter shouldering gamely 10st. 4lbs. ran a great race winning by nearly a length, beating Great Star and Kolhapur. But an objection was raised by Whiteside on Great Star for crossing, against the winner. But it was overruled after a brief enquiry.

The daily double paid Rs. 452|8 and the treble Rs. 13,489|8 was cashed by a solitary ticket holder.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. J. R. Kasperkhan and K. J. Mehta's MAJNUN ANWAH 8/11, Laloo ...1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's RAFAT BEG 8/12, Oosman 2
Mr. Ismail Khalil's PRIDE OF MOSUL 8/7, Karim Sheriff 3
Mr. Latiff Essa's QA'ID AL FURAT 7/12, Majid Khan 4
Not run: Argonaut Beg 9/0, Tiger King 7/13.
Won by neck, 1 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min 53 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 22 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 for places.
Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. E. C. E. de Soysa's STAR OF LANKA 8/12, Eude 1
Sri Rajaram's ATILLA 8/11, Sibbritt 2
Mr. C. N. Permanand's KHALAF NASSAF 9/0, Jadhav 3
Mr. H. J. Shah's FILFIL 8/7, J. Rosen 4
Not run: Faraj Allah 8/11, Taj Mahal 8/7, Ajib al Muluk 8/7.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 52 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 175 for win, Rs. 43, Rs. 18 and Rs. 24 for places.
Winner trained by Mowlud Haji Ali.

THE EVE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
A. C. Ardeshir's MISS O. K. 7/12 (cd. 8/0) Brace 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BLUE MANTLE 8/8, E. Britt 2
Mr. Diamond's SHERMOUNT 7/13, Whiteside 3
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MISS LENA 7/11 (cd. 7/12), Marrable 4
All ran.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, short head, 3 lengths
Time: 1 min. 15 1/4 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 95 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J Talib.

THE BATHURST PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's LE DUC 9/0, Bond 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's AVON SONG 7/11 (cd. 8/0), Davison 2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's TALK 7/12 (cd. 7/13), Brace 3
Mr. G. Subbarow's RATEPAYER 8/4, E. Britt 4
All ran.
Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 2 lengths
Time: 2 mins. 9 2/5 secs
Tote paid Rs. 283 for win, Rs. 55, Rs. 16 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE STEWARDS' CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's GLOAMING 8/9, Sibbritt 1
Sir Homi Mehta's SPOTLIGHT 8/2, Roberts 2
The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and Mr. D. S. Bhojwala's DARK WINGS 8/7, Brace 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's LENS 8/5, Maxwell 4
Not run: Bradways 7/4.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 2 lengths, 1/2 lengths
Time: 2 mins 7 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 47 and Rs. 43 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE IDAR GOLD CUP—Distance 7 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FABLE 8/8, Davison 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 9/4, Meekings 2
Mr. J. C. D. Vanrenen's PHILDERER 8/11, Brace 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's PROMINENT 8/11, Britt 4
Not run: His Choice 8/4.
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 3 lengths
Time: 1 min. 29 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE WESTERN INDIA CUP—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's PIERROT 7/11, Jadhav and
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's LEANDER 7/9, Whiteside (Dead Heat) 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's USK 9/2, Davison 3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CRUSHED CORN 8/2, Meekings 4
All ran.
Deadheat, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 18 for win on Pierrot and Rs. 56 on Leander, Rs. 41, Rs. 32 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winners trained by Mahomedalli and Dr. S K. Pillay.

THE CRAVEN STAKES—Distance 1 mile.
Shri Rajaram's CHANAK 8/6, Sibbritt 1
H H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's ENGAGED 8/9, Britt 2
Mr. F. H. Mehta's TICANTO 8/12, Laloo ...3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BLANDSTAR 8/0, Roberts 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 81 for win; Rs. 30, Rs. 31 and Rs. 49 for places.
Winner trained by N. D Bhosale.

THE STETCHWORTH PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
H H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SEVENTH HEAVEN 10/4, Meekings 1
Mr. N. E. D. Pandole's GREAT STAR 7/7, Whiteside 2
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's KOLHAPUR 7/12, Brace 3
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's ROYAL RIVAL 7/11, Jadhav 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 22 for win Rs. 25, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

Phenomenal Progress Of The Charka

Mayor Opens Exhibition, Sees Bright Future For Khadi

The realisation of a "Dreamer's Dream" was beautifully portrayed, in the Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, when the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition was declared open by Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, the Mayor of Bombay, on Saturday evening.

In the forefront of the Hall, right on the dais, the remarkable progress achieved in the design, texture and finish of Khaddar, cotton and woollen cloth was shown to the public view.

"MAGAN CHARKA"

From three to 120 counts is a far cry; but this has been achieved and demonstrated against the background of a man plying at the Charka. On the galleries the progress and development of the Charka and its various types were exhibited. The most remarkable is the "Magan Charka"—a mechanical device plied by pedalling. As the visitors passed, amidst the constant hum of the charkas and the melodius music intermittently megaphoned, they were treated to a pleasing variety of exhibits drawn from all parts of India.

BOMBAY'S DISTINCTION

After Dr. D. T. Anklesaria, President of the B.P.C.C., welcomed the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee and the guests in the compound of the Congress Hall, Mr. Vithaldas V. Jerajani, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee said in the course of his speech:

"Gandhiji gave his first message of revival of Khadi in 1919, and after a year the first stock of Khadi was produced but could not be sold.

"Bombay got the honour to organise the sale of the first stock of Khadi and consequently the first Khadi Bhandar was opened in the City in 1920 by Gandhiji himself.

"That first khadi was woven out of yarn of 3 to 4 count and was just like ropes and ladders. It was sold at Rs. 0-8-6 per yard though its width was only 27 inches and was manufactured in Kathiawar.

The first "Khadi Bhandar" was opened in a small shop on a monthly rent of Rs. 15. To-day we not only have our Khadi Bhandar on a very spacious place but we have Khadi Bhandars in six wards out of seven a matter for which our Mayor should indeed be proud.

The B.P.C.C. had once given Rs. 64,000 to run the Bhandar but afterwards when the All-India Spinners' Association was entrusted the management of Khadi all over India Bombay was allotted a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs. Last year our total Khadi sale was worth Rs. 7,57,000. Nearly 1|10th of the total sale in India and I am very happy to say that this year our sales have gone up month by month. I am confident that our city will play the same leading part in the sale of Khadi as it has been doing in our struggle for Independence.

NEW SPINNING WHEELS

This Exhibition is certainly comparatively small. I request you to minutely examine the exhibits and also see the demonstrations that are being carried on here and will enable you to realise how artistic Khadi is becoming day by day. You will find two new types of Spinning wheels besides all the other types of common spinning wheels. Nowadays a spinner gets annas three after working for eight hours, but now experiments are being made to construct a spinning wheel which can be worked with two hands and obtain annas eight for eight hours' work.

The most striking scenes in this Exhibition are the "Dreamer's Dream" the vision of Gandhiji. First there is the picture of Mother India. At her feet sits Gandhiji and then we have the Charka and then the sample of the first Khadi of 1920. On the sides of Mother India there are samples and exhibits of Khadi produced hundreds of years ago when India was prosperous and Independent.

After referring to the charts of the progress in Khadi for the last 21 years and now exhibited at the hall, he stated:

The A. I. S. A. has received during this year a help of Rs. 367,627 in one form or other from the six Provincial Government where Congress Ministry was in power. Nearly 26 lakhs of pound of cotton was sold for producing this Khadi.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Gandhiji has also drawn our attention to the development and encouragement of village industries. The historic decision to give it a place in the constructive programme of the Congress in the Bombay Session of the Congress and accordingly All-India Village Industries Association has been formed. Since the formation of the A. I. V. I. A., the Congress has decided that Village Industries alone should have a place in the exhibitions organised by the Congress. This does not in any way show that we have become narrow in our outlook of Swadeshi. Far from that we have reached a stage when we are viewing Swadeshi from its true and spiritual perspective wherein not only raw-materials, capital and labour are undangerous but also the machines and the power used thus enabling us to have 100 per cent Swadeshi.

"Gandhiji has been frequently explaining to us implications and motives underlying these activities. The soul of our Country is in the villages and it is being contaminated year by year. The problem

(Continued on page 20)

HAZARE HITS UP 182

(Continued from page 14)

ards had the first century on the board, this had taken 133 minutes.

Alexander was given a spell of bowling at 102. The single by Tomlinson which put up 110 almost cost him his innings, a risky run, the batsman just gaining his ground as Cohen had the bails off. Tew was dropped at 38, Richards failing in the slips to the chagrin of Alexander. Tew celebrated his life by sending the next three balls of Alexander for successive fours. This took this batsman past Tomlinson (46) to 50. He had batted 84 minutes. One hundred and twenty was signalled by the telegraph boards. Ten more runs followed in six minutes. At 131 Alexander was taken off for Arolkar.

TOMLINSON'S HALF CENTURY

Harris took the first over after tea and Tomlinson with a single off his second ball earned his individual half-century. He had batted for three hours three minutes. The life that A. Fernandes had given him at six was proving a costly error. Hazare was in charge of the bowling at the Club end. The 150 of the innings and Tew's individual 70 went up simultaneously on the boards. The next ten runs came slowly.

TEW CLEAN-BOWLED

Hazare at last broke up the fourth Association clean bowling Tew. One hundred and twenty six runs had been added of which Tew's share was 76. The latter had batted 218 minutes and reached the boundary seven times. They say that fortune favours the brave, and Tew got a good measure of luck, he got two lives and both Richards and Harris were unlucky in not getting him out, as they beat him often and every time it was a near thing (166-4-76.)

J. Walters came out to Tomlinson but failed. He left with nine (187-5-9).

H. P. Hall filled the vacancy. Mascarenhas was given his first over towards the end of day, when the score was 188. A maiden over came from him. Tomlinson who was No. 1 in the batting order was getting rounds of applause, as he was fast at scoring and perfect in all he was doing at 5 p.m. he reached 70. The same player with a single off Arolkar sent the 200 up at 5-10 p.m. The Europeans had now been batting for 262 minutes. A great career at last was closed by Harris. He cleaned bowled Tomlinson, who gave his side 78. Tomlinson should have left at six, when A. Fernandes dropped him. Thereafter, Tomlinson's effort was flawless and showed he was a good batsman. He reached the boundary six times. R. A. Binny came in and with Hall played out the few minutes left before the draw of stumps. At this stage the Europeans were with 200, Hall (not out) 4, and Binny 0.

THE REST (1st Innings)

J. O. Gonsalves, c Williams, b Tomlinson	93
A. C. Pereira, b Williams	9
M. Cohen, c Tomlinson, b Hall	25
A. Fernandes, b Pearson	0
V. S. Hazare b Anson	182
J. Harris l.b.w. Pearson	5
G. Richards, c Binny, b Williams	42
S. R. Arolkar st. Sturgess, b Hall	45
P. P. Fernandes l.b.w. Tomlinson	4
W. L. Mascarenhas, b Williams	25
E. Alexander (not out)	6
Extras, Byes 6, Leg Byes 2, Wide Ball 1,	9
Total	445

Fall of wickets;— 1|9; 2|31; 3|92 4|171|; 5|188; 6|254; 7|364; 8|379; 9|428 and 10|445.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Williams	28.4	4	88	3
Hall	30	8	83	2
Tomlinson	27	5	74	2
Binny	9	2	46	0
Pearson	21	0	101	2
Anson	11	0	44	1

EUROPEANS (1st Innings)

F. S. Tomlinson, b Harris	78
D. J. Rimmer l.b.w. Harris	3
K. C. Anson, b Harris	1
H. W. Barritt, c Hazare, b Richards	15
J. E. Tew, b Hazare	76
J. Walters, c Mascarenhas, b Harris	9
H. P. Hall (not out)	4
R. A. Binny (not out)	0
Extras: Byes 7, leg byes 3, no-ball 3, wide-ball 1	14
Total (for 6 wickets)	209

Fall of wickets: 1|30; 2|36; 3|40; 4|166; 5|187; 6|200.

Society Wedding

BEFORE A LARGE AND DISTINGUISHED GATHERING, THE MARRIAGE OF MR. S. V. SOHONI, I.C.S. AND PRINCESS VENUTAISAHEB, G.A., THE YOUNGER GRAND-DAUGHTER OF THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI, WAS CELEBRATED AT DADAR, ON SATURDAY EVENING.

Khadi & Village Industries Exhibition

AT
PEOPLE'S JINNAH HALL,

(Near Congress House)
Vithalbhai Patel Road.
From Saturday, Dec. 21, 1940 to Sunday Jan. 5, 1941.
Open on Sunday between 3 p. m. and 8 p. m.
Entrance Fee: One Anna Only.

Boxing

A DRAWN CONTEST

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

A savagely fought 10-round contest between Ritzie Zivic, the world welterweight boxing champion, and B. W. Jinkins, world lightweight champion, ended in a draw. There was no title at stake.—Reuter.

CEYLON TEAM'S LEAD OVER MADRAS

Score 255 In First Knock Against Madras

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The match between the Ceylon Cricket team and the Madras XI was continued to-day. Yesterday the Madras XI had made 189 in the first innings to which the visitors had replied with 76 for 3 wickets.

The play was resumed to-day and the visitors made 255 in the first innings (Jayavickrama contributing 42, and Gooneratne 58).

Facing a deficit of 66 runs the home team went into bat a second time and had made 100 for the loss of two wickets at the close of the day's play.

TWO PATHS WERE OPEN TO HER— THE PATH OF DUTY AND THE PATH OF LOVE
WHICH SHOULD SHE ADOPT?
See this Struggle of a Woman's Soul in
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
PUJA

Starring
SARDAR AKHTAR AND SITARA
with Zahur Raja and others.
NEXT CHANGE AT PATHE

2 SECOND SOULFUL WEEK
ACCUSING THE SOCIETY
HE AVENGED HIS FAMILY'S DOWNFALL, FOR IT WAS THE SOCIETY WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS!
FILM CORPORATION Ltd.'s Social Document!
A PICTURE WITH APPLAUDIOUS APPEAL!
'Qaidi'
("QAIDI" i.e. A PRISONER)
Starring:
RAMOLA, ("AULAD" FAME) NANDREKAR, MEHTAB, MONICA, DESAI
Direction:— S. F. HASNAIN
(A SELECT RELEASE.)
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun., and Xmas Holidays at 2 p. m.

IN EIGHTH GLORIOUS WEEK
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
SANSKAR
Directed by VIRENDRA DESAI
THE PICTURE THAT HOLDS A MIRROR TO INDIAN HOME LIFE
Starring:
ROSE, HARISH and JYOTI
PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ZENANA SHOWS
To-morrow and Wednesday at 1 p.m.

Pope's 'Five Peace Points' Accepted

Jinnah Discusses Sind Situation

Talks With Deputations And Minister Nichaldas

KARACHI, Dec. 21.

Mr. Jinnah has extended his stay in Karachi by a few more days and intends to celebrate his 64th birthday which falls on December 25, at the place of his birth, Karachi. He has had frequent discussions with Muslim Ministers, presumably on the situation in Sind, and received a number of deputations including one from the Muslim members of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, in connection with for the formation to a Muslim League Party inside the Corporation

The League President had a talk with the Hindu Minister, Mr. Nichaldas, followed by one-hour discussion with Dr. Hundraj, the spokesman of the Federation of the Hindu Punchayat, on the situation in the Province.

He is addressing an important meeting of the Sind Provincial Muslim League to-morrow, when he is expected to give guidance to the Muslim League Ministers, with regard to the future course of action with particular reference to the Joint Electorates Bill. —A. P.

Sind Ministerial Crisis Again?

KARACHI, Dec. 21.

Sind is threatened with another Ministerial crisis inasmuch as, it is understood, two Muslim League Ministers, Khan Bahadur Khurho and Sheikh Abdul Majid, have been advised to resign their position from the Cabinet.

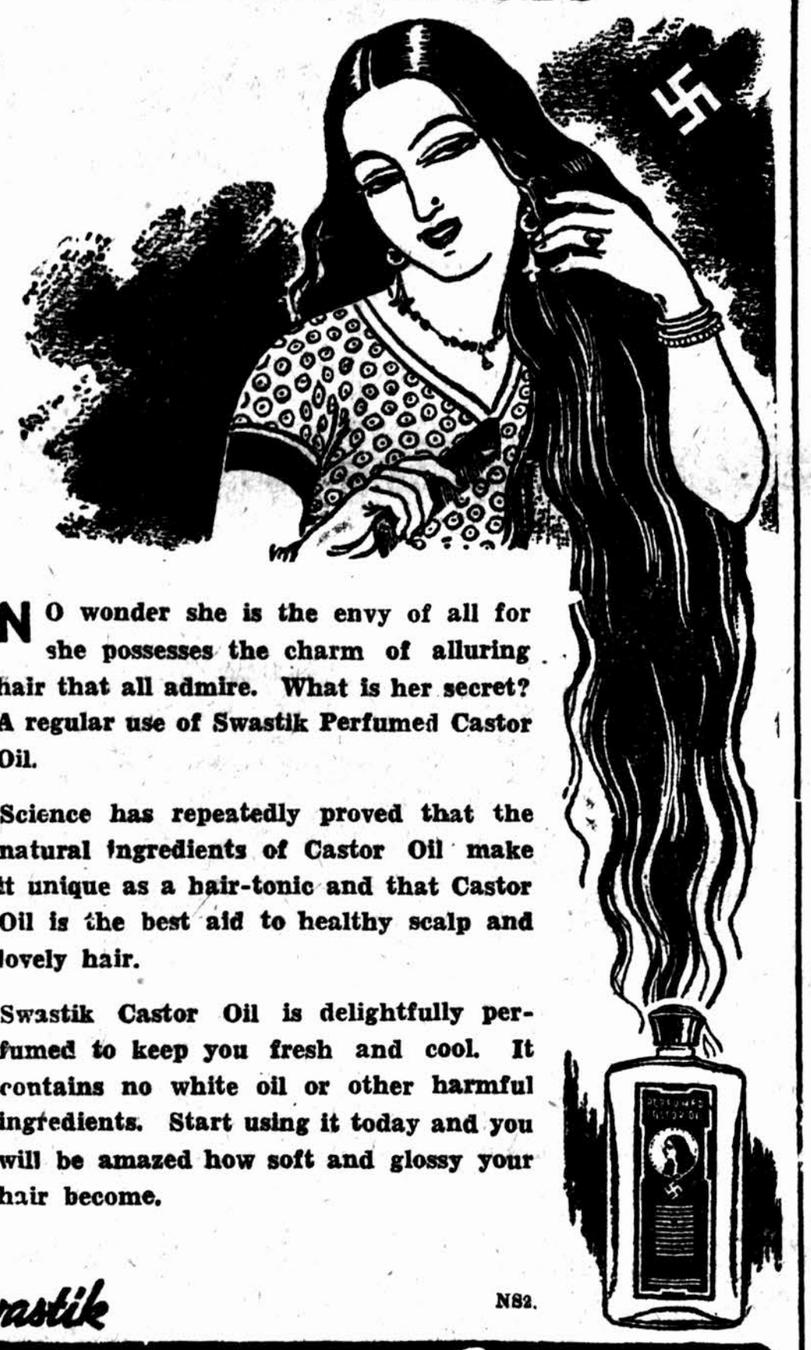
The Council of the Provincial Muslim League is meeting on the morning of December 22 to take the final decision.

Since his arrival in Karachi on December 14, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has been busy surveying the situation prevailing in Sind and the position of the Muslim League vis-a-vis the Government. To post himself with the correct position, he met several leaders, including Khan Bahadur Allahbux, and the Hon. Mir Bundehali Khan Talpur, Premier.

Those in close touch with him say that Mr. Jinnah has reached the conclusion that the League Ministers, situated as they are with

(Continued in Col. 3.)

HER LONG & LUSTROUS HAIR—THE ENVY OF ALL HER FRIENDS



NO wonder she is the envy of all for she possesses the charm of alluring hair that all admire. What is her secret? A regular use of Swastik Perfumed Castor Oil.

Science has repeatedly proved that the natural ingredients of Castor Oil make it unique as a hair-tonic and that Castor Oil is the best aid to healthy scalp and lovely hair.

Swastik Castor Oil is delightfully perfumed to keep you fresh and cool. It contains no white oil or other harmful ingredients. Start using it today and you will be amazed how soft and glossy your hair become.

Swastik N82.

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Te. No. 21564

Anglican And Free Churches Add 5 More Points

"Earth's Resources Should Be Used For Benefit Of Whole Human Race"

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Anglican Church and the Free Churches have accepted His Holiness the Pope's "five peace points."

The heads of the Churches state their acceptance in a letter to "The Times", signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council and by the Archbishop of Westminster, the head of Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain.

The five points which were first issued in an address to the College of Cardinals on Christmas eve last year, are:—

Basic Principles

FIRSTLY, THE RIGHT OF ALL NATIONS TO INDEPENDENT EXISTENCE;

SECONDLY, DISARMAMENT;

THIRDLY, SOME JURIDICAL INSTITUTION TO GUARANTEE AND, WHEN NECESSARY, REVISE AND CORRECT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS;

FOURTHLY, ADJUSTMENT AS REQUIRED OF JUST DEMANDS OF NATIONS' POPULATIONS AND MINORITIES;

FIFTHLY, THE PEOPLES AND RULERS TO BE GUIDED BY UNIVERSAL LOVE.

Additional Principles

To these basic principles the letter adds another five:—

(1) Extreme inequality in wealth should be abolished;

(2), Equal educational opportunities for every child;

(3), the family as a social unit must be safeguarded;

(4), the sense of divine vocation must be restored to man's daily work;

(5), resources of the earth should be used for the whole human race.

"True Basis For Lasting Peace"

No permanent peace is possible in Europe unless the principles of Christian religion are made the foundations of national policy and all social life, says the letter, and the signatories are confident that the principles they have enumerated would be accepted by rulers and statesmen throughout the British Commonwealth of nations, and would be regarded as a true basis on which lasting peace could be stabilised.

KING TO BROADCAST ON X'MAS DAY

LONDON, Dec. 21.

THE KING WILL BROADCAST TO THE NATION AND THE EMPIRE AT 14-00 (G.M.T.) ON CHRISTMAS DAY, IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.—REUTER.

(Continued from Col. 2)

a party of eight in a House of sixty with no predominant voice in the administration of the Government should retire from the Cabinet. He is further stated to be of the opinion that the Muslim League should devote itself to constructive work and in enhancing its influence in the Province and that when the Muslim League finds itself in a sufficient majority with the backing of Muslim opinion behind it, it should then shoulders the responsibility of office.—United Press

Report Of Meeting Of League Cabinet Denied

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, in a Press statement says, "no meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League has been convened, and there is no proposal at present either to hold a meeting. Speculative news that has appeared in the Press in this connection is incorrect.—A. P.

Sind Premier Signs League Pledge

KARACHI, DEC. 21.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT MIR BUNDEHALI KHAN TALPUR, PREMIER OF SIND, HAS SIGNED THE MUSLIM LEAGUE PLEDGE AND JOINED THE PARTY.—A. P.

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS OF THE CHARKA

(Continued from page 18)

of poverty and employment assumes vast proportions and the sources of income are dwindling."

BRIGHT PROSPECTS

The Mayor, in declaring the exhibition open, thanked the B. P. C. C. and said that Khadi had intimate connection with the evolution of Gandhiji's ideology. The first experiment in Charka was made by Gandhiji in Bombay and he was present at the time and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji had the good fortune to work with Gandhiji. Looking to the progress and changes made in the design of the Charka, it was now evident that it had bright prospects in store for it.

After explaining the implications and the material benefit accruing from the improvement, the progress and wider scale of Khadi, the Mayor said that the revival of that ancient industry seemed to be at hand. To-day, Khadi worth more than 54 lakhs of rupees was being sold.

After Mr. Silam, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. had thanked and complimented the organisers and the workers, the Exhibition was declared open.

STOP PRESS

MUSLIMS BEAT SIKHS

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

In the Pentangular Football League final, to-day, the Muslims defeated the Sikhs by three goals to nil.

At the end of the game His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab gave away souvenir certificates.—A. P.

On The Air

SUNDAY, DEC. 22.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Salahuddin Gorgani. 5-40 Thumri and Ghazal. 6-15 Khadim Husain. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 Bande Hasan. 8-5 Mehboob Jan. 8-20 Sidelights on the war. 8-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Economic review. 8-45 Thumri Tilak Kamod on the sitar. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-45 Khadim Husain. 10 Bande Hasan. 10-15 Mehboob Jan. 10-30 Vilayat Khan.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Todi ka tarana. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Geeton ka har. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Tunes from Talkies. 9-45 T. N. Ranade. 10-30 to 10-40 Air vocal recital. 10-40 to 11-10 Hindustani play. 11-10 to 11-25 Records. 11-25 to 11-45 Kumar Gandhary. 11-45 to 11-55 Air Instrumental Solo. 11-55 to 12-10 p.m. Durani. 12-10 to 12-20 Gujarati recitals. 12-20 to 12-30 Yellapurkar. 12-30 to 12-57 Records. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gangubai. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Allah Rakha. 5-50 Instrumental duet. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Tomorrow. 6-15 Kumar Gandhary. 6-45 Maru-Bihag. 6-50 A. Vyas. 7 Juthika Roy. 7-10 Master Govindrao. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Gangubai. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in Sport. 8-45 A Marathi newsplay. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 A recorded introduction. 10-10 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Bhakti Ras. 8-15 Dard-i-Mohabbat. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Barkat Ali. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-20 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 to 1 Records. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 4 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5 25 As in Bombay 1. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Ek Bhajan. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Barkat Ali Khan. 8-15 Mumtaz Husain. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Gangubai. 9-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-40 T. N. Ranade. 9-50 Kumar Gandharv. 10-10 Light and lively. 10-20 Barkat Ali Khan.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Kumar Prodyut Narayan. 5-15 Jyoti Banerjee. 5-30 Saras Chandra Dutt. 5-50 Sarat Chandra Dutt. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Subal Das Gupta. 7-40 The seventh of Paush. 10 Happy days.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec 21

LONDON :-
B C. RATES :-
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 20th June
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 20th June
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 20th June
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK :-
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN :-
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA :-
Bank's selling D D 65 3/4
HONGKONG :-
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI :-
Bank's selling D D 22 1/2
SINGAPORE :-
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES :-
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 21st inst.
Shanghai London 0/3 5/8 21st inst.
New York London 4.03 3/4 20th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 20th inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 20th inst.
London Switzerland 17.30/40 20th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 20th inst.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 20th inst.
London Canada 4.43/47 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange :- Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4/ 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 20th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call no demand.
3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone :- Very easy

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES
MARCH 1941
New York : Dec. 21.

Previous closing	10.12
To-day's opening	10.16
Difference	+4
To-day's closing	10.15
Difference	+3

BROACH EXPECTATION
Broach April/May ..... Rs. 187/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON
MARCH 1941
Liverpool : Dec. 21.

Previous closing	7.94
To-day's opening	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON
New York : Dec. 21.

New York cotton displayed some activity following the week-end trade calling and some covering purchases but the subsequent trading was quiet with restricted movements. Trading in March began at 10.16, i.e. 4 points higher han the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local buying which easily absorbed scattered liquidation and hedging but thereafter the demand tapered off with March finally closing at 10.15.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :-
March (10.03/12) 10.16/16
May (10.06/05) 10.11/10
July (9.83/83) 9.88/88

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market :-
American January (8.04) Closed
American March (7.93) Closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.17) Closed
Egyptian Giza March (10.99) Closed

LONDON COMMODITIES
London : Dec. 21.

Castorseed December January (unquoted) Closed.
Linseed Bombay Calcutta December January (£19 quoted) Closed
Linseed La Plata January (£11 9/16 quoted) Closed
Groundnuts Coromandal December January (£17 1/4 quoted) Closed

JUTES
Dundee December (£44) Closed
Lightning December (£38) Closed

RUBBER
Spot (11 15/16d paid) Closed
Forward Jan/Mar (12 1/4d paid and value) Closed

METALS
Tin (£257 buyers, £257 1/4 sellers. Steady) Closed.
Electric Copper (£62) Closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) Closed

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Industrials And Gilt-Edgeds Improve

London : Dec. 20.

On the Stock Exchange after early quietnett, the news of the latest naval action in the Mediterranean imparted a better disposition and several sections showed more life in the final stages. Gilt-edgeds hardoned, Kaffirs met local support and Industrials also improved. Oils, however, were irregular. Many leaders, influenced by profit-taking earlier, were quietly steady. Price movements were small

Wall-Street was quiet.

MADRAS SHARE MARKETS

Chemicals Firm

MADRAS : Dec. 21.

Planting shares were an active feature in the local Stock Exchange to-day. Cotton mills also came in for some enquiry. Amongst Miscellaneous shares Papers and Sugars remained unchanged, Chemicals were firm and Engineerings remained quiet. Mysore State loans were well enquired for.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterdate to 12 noon to-day were :-

Palani Andavar ordy 43, Cambodias 9/7, 9/8, Kaleeswarar 294/8, 295, Sitarams 47/4, 47/8, Mettur Industries 131/8, Tropicals 18, B B 6/10 c-d, Velliamattam 19/8 x-d, Cottanads pref 10/6, Travancores 7/12, Nilamburs 10/3, Chembras 3/6, Midlands 6/2x-d, Cochin Malabar ordy 6/12 c-d, Mysore Sugar 44, United Breweries ordy 94/8 x-d, Deccan Sugars 207 Spencer B 9/4 s l, Mettur Chemicals 9, Mysore Lamps 9/2, 9/4, 9/8, Amrutanjan pref 96, Indian Steel Rolling ordy 7/14, Pref 10/9, 10/10.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Dec 20

UPPERS—	
Spot	11.62+3
January	10.51—1
March	10.42—0
May	10.37—0
July	10.35+1
November	10.30+1
GIZA NO. 2—	
Spot	12.47—12
January	11.17+2
March	10.99+1
May	10.91—0
July	10.35+1
November	10.84—0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, Dec 20

Broach A/M highest 189 lowest 185 1/2 closing 187 1/4
Oomra D/J highest 158 1/2 lowest 155 1/2 closing 157
Oomra March highest 161 lowest 158 closing 159 1/2
Bengal D/J highest 132 1/2 lowest 129 1/2 closing 131
Bengal March highest 133 1/2 lowest 130 1/2 closing 132

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York : Dec. 21.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London : Dec. 21.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London : Dec. 21.
T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE
London : Dec. 21.
The following cable was received from London :-
Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER
London : Dec. 21.
Spot (23 1/16d) Closed
Forward (23d) Closed

LONDON GOLD
London : Dec. 21.
Gold Bars Fine per Ounce (£8/8/0) Closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London : Dec. 21.
London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 9/16 to 0-3 29/32) 0-3 5/16 to 0-3 15/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay : Dec. 21.
There was no trading during the night session.

COTTON MARKET CLOSED

The Bombay cotton market was officially closed on the arrest of Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj.

HARTAL IN BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, Dec 21

On receipt of the news of arrest of Sjt Jamnalal Bajaj, Bombay markets, although were officially open did do business. The following markets were virtually closed :
The Bombay Stock Exchange.
The Indian Stock Exchange.
The East India Cotton Association.
The Bombay Bullion Exchange.
The Seeds Traders' Association.

SUGAR MARKET
Bombay, Dec 21

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :
Shipment December Rs. 8-10-0 F B H
Shipment March Rs. 8-9-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready :
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 13-6-0 to 13-15-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-8-0
Tone : Steady.

COTTON PARITY
Broach A/M below Liverpool May 356 penny points at 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 284 cent points at 331

BOMBAY METALS
Bombay, Dec 21

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 63 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 73 0 0

Tone :—Steady.

Transfer Application Dismissed

KARACHI, Dec. 20.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. Weston dismissed the application of Mir Ghulam Allah, M.L.A., undergoing trial on a charge of alleged murder, for the transfer of the case from Hyderabad (Sind) to any other court in Karachi.

The Judge held that no ground was made out to show that there was reasonable apprehension in the mind of the accused that he would not get a fair trial in the Hyderabad court.—A. P

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

The problem of manufacturing surgical instruments from Indian steel is one of the subjects under investigation by the Metallurgical Committee of the Board of Scientific Industrial Research. The Committee is examining a number of problems relating to the useful employment of India's metal resources.—A.P.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION
For CHRISTMAS!
the NEW YEAR!
JUST ARRIVED
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
NOVELTIES
NEW TITLES!
PARISIAN FANCY ARTICLES
Bring Your Children to Buy Your GIFTS From:
International Book House
Opp. National Bank of India
Ash Lane, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.—

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.),
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Bombay Branch: MHERWAN BUILDING,
Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

A young Muslim, Government Servant holding Executive Post desires to marry a girl, educated, good-looking and healthy of respectable family, irrespective of caste, creed or religion. Please apply with particulars in full confidence to Box No. 14008, "Bombay Chronicle"

A Brahmin Bachelor well settled in life, own business, aged between 25 and 26, respectable, desires to marry a girl between 18 and 22. No caste restriction. State full details with photo. Hindi knowing essential. Apply Box No. 14014, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Employed or Unemployed. Sell your spare hours for respectable agency work. We offer 185. Free particulars. Box 13962, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted An Experienced Spotter for a well-known Dry Cleaning firm at New Delhi, salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 14010, "Bombay Chronicle."

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, *Bombay.* (13995)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY & RADIO ENGINEERING.
SESSION BEGINS FROM JANUARY, 1941.

Limited number of seats. Enrol at once for a complete and thorough training.

WIRELESS. This Institute has installed the latest Marconi apparatus of the same type as that in the Government Examination Centre at Alipore. The percentage of passes attained by this Institute has been as high as 75 per cent. The demand for Wireless Operators is increasing. All passed students of this Institute have been employed. The Institute is frequently receiving enquiries for the supply of Wireless Operators.

RADIO—There are excellent fields of employment and active work in India, which are increasing daily.

This is really a money-earning trade or industry. Many can obtain well-paid berths in Radio shops and Depots in the large towns, or can establish Radio Supply shops of their own.

Apply for Illustrated Prospectus with five annas stamps to The Principal, GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTTITUTE, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.
Regular and mechanical courses begin from 15th January. Apply for prospectus to Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Principal, Hospital Road, Karachi.

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For proving genuine and forged writings and signatures it is officially asserted that there are no handwriting experts of the same skill and standing as Charles Hardless, Senior. Address 106, Bridge Street, Meerut. (13924)

Auction Sales

MISTRY & Co.,

Auction Sale to-day at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) of Modern and Jacobean high class furniture, Piano, Radio, Gramophone, Glass Crockery, etc. at "Jer Lodge", Corner of Lamington Road and Club Road, Byculla.

Property of Capt. C. H. Cooper.
MISTRY & CO.

Dance

—of Art in its struggle to conquer Life!

BOMBAY TALKIES'
SONG-AND-DANCE DRAMA

Punarmilan

Starring:
SNEHAPRABHA,
KISHORE SAHU.

NOW ON:
Daily: 4, 7, 9-45;
To-day & Hol., 1-30

MAJESTIC
Cinema.....Girgaon

To Be Happy See
THE DANCE of Health
In CIRCO'S
Music-Movie-Marvel

DEEPAK
Royal-Jewel No. 15.

Featuring:
PRITHVIRAJ
Ashalata, Suman,
Vatsala, Jeevan,
Pande, S. Nazir,
Anant Marathe,
Direction: Khosla.
Music: Timir Baran.

THIRD 3 WEEK
Daily: 4-15, 7, 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL
Matinees at 1-30 p.m. on Bank Holidays.

A SENSATION IN DANCE WORLD

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

LILA DESAI

(The Popular Film Star of New Theatres)

AND HER TROUPE OF
ACCOMPLISED ARTISTES
ATINLAL, SUNILA SEN GUPTA & Others.

CLASSICAL AND POPULAR DANCES

with a full orchestra of musicians.
Rates: Rs. 8, 5-12, 4-8, 3-6 2-4 & 1-2
Bookings from 9 a.m. Daily
TWICE DAILY: 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
For one week from Sat. 21-12-40
AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FROM TUESDAY **24th** DECEMBER

NEW THEATRES

LAVISH DANCE & SONG EPIC!

★

ONLY DIRECTOR
DEVKI BOSE
CAN GIVE
"VIDYAPATI"

AND NOW HE GIVES YOU
Nartaki

Starring:—
LEELA DESAI, NAJAM,
P. MULLICK, WASTI
Etc.

OPENING FROM 24th DEC., AT—
MINERVA
Talkies Lamington Rd.

Prof. Shah Interviews Pandit Jawaharlal

Prof. K. T. Shah, Hon. General Secretary of the National Planning Committee, had an interview with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the Committee, at Dehra Dun jail last week.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

ZONE QUADRANGULAR AGAIN!

BY J. C. MAITRA.

All those who are genuinely against the introduction of communalism in our sports are happy at the decision taken by the Hindu Gymkhana on this year's Pentangular Tournament Many people wish that the move to cancel it was made a little earlier as in the year 1930. Then it is said, most of those who voted against the resolution would have supported it with all their heart The fact that many of the poor clubs, which had paid their seat-rent to the Bombay Cricket Association, would suffer financially, weighed with them. However, the resolution has left a loop-hole for these clubs—in that the Ceylon match has not been banned. They will be able to make up the deficits from that.

NARIMAN'S STATEMENT

I am simply astounded to read the statement issued by my friend, Mr. K. F. Nariman, on this subject. Does he deny that this form of sport is anti-national? That it spreads the virus of communalism instead of killing it? Mr. Nariman seems to be suffering from a poor memory. He forgets that the Quadrangular Tournament was stopped in Bombay for a period of four years from 1930 to 1933 inclusive when the Great Vir was President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee! If he reeally thought that the Quadrangular engendered communal harmony, why did he not try to revive it when he came out of jail in 1931? As far as I can remember, he was pleased with the decision of the Hindu Gymkhana to boycott it. It is poor sportsmanship to give an opponent a bad name and then hang him!

TAIRSEE'S ATTITUDE

Now for his invocation of the spirit of Tairsee. It may be news to Nariman that the Great Champion of communal sports and institutions actually wrote an article in the Congress Number of the "Bombay Chronicle" in the year 1931 condemning the Quadrangular! He agreed with me that the time had come when it should be substituted by a more congenial form of competition. As everybody knows, Mr. Tairsee resiled from that position later on. But then it must be remembered that in the latter part of his political career he became a staunch Hindu Mahasabhaite. I hope Nariman is not following in his footsteps and turning a communalist!

A POINT OF AGREEMENT

I quite agree with him that the communal clubs and Gymkhanas should be closed as well. Or rather the doors of these institutions should be thrown wide open so as to allow members of all communities and races to mingle together and play for the glory of sport. Mr. Nariman would be rendering a great public service if he devoted some of his spare time to cleanse the sporting world of Bombay, nay India, of these unsporting divisions. From the sporting field, Nariman has rambled into hotels and restaurants and all kinds of things. Why he left temples, mosques, churches and "Agiaries" from his list I cannot imagine. If they were abolished, there would be no question of "Hindu-pani" and "Muslim-pani" and all that kind of absurd things.

BE SPORTING TO OPPONENTS

It is time we thought rationally and talked rationally. Political rivalry and jealousy should not be allowed to run away with our commonsense, and notions of fair-play. Because our political opponents are not sporting enough, it does not follow that we should be equally unsporting. At any rate, let us keep the sporting field clean. It is becoming more and more vitiated day by day and it is almost a Herculean job to keep it in a pure and healthy condition. I earnestly request Mr. Nariman to lend his able support to the scheme I am propagating, namely, the Zone Quadrangular, and help me to bury the communal form of sport for ever.

FAIR COMPETITION

It is gratifying to learn that the scheme I propounded in the "Chronicle" last Sunday has set many a people thinking. They see in it an excellent medium for bringing the best players in the country together for competition. The Pentangular allows many an undeserving fellow to take the field, while many others more deserving are left out. This is not fair to the latter, nor right for the former. Let us weigh everybody in the same scale and give the deserving ones their rightful place. Fears are being expressed that the new competition would not be as successful as the old one. I am not so nervous about it.

FAIR TRIAL NEEDED

Granting that the scheme is an admirable one I do not see any reason why it should not succeed. It has all the elements of success in it. It only needs a fair trial. There are many critics in Bombay who feel that it will gain popularity in no time. It must be staged as a substitute for the Pentangular. Because as long as that great Carnival is there, nothing else will succeed. Bombay folks are too much wedded to it to look at anything else, however attractive it may be, as long as the former lasts. Once it is displaced, they are bound to turn to the new arrival and transfer their love to it.

WHO SHOULD SPONSOR?

Now the question is, who should sponsor it. Of course the Cricket Club of India is the most suitable body to do so. It can invite representative teams from each Zone to compete in it. It may be a somewhat difficult task for each Zone to select or build up its team, unless it receives financial help from the C.C.I. In that case, the C.C.I. may consider it more advisable to select the players themselves with the help of a Selection Committee, as is being done by the various Gymkhanas at present in selecting their respective teams. The Club may invite players for trial from the different parts of the country and choose those who in their opinion are most suitable.

PENTANGULAR COMMITTEE'S CHANCE

In this move there may be a certain amount of opposition from Gymkhanas concerned in the Pentangular. As I said last week, these are likely to lose their pre-eminent position in the Cricket world of India on the abolition of this Festival. It is, therefore, suggested that the sponsoring of this tournament may be left in the hands of the present Pentangular Committee itself. Let them run the show in collaboration with the C.C.I. The question of financial arrangement may be amicably settled between the parties concerned. If all are agreed on the issue, this question would not present any insurmountable difficulty.

LEAD FROM HINDU GYMKHANA

I hope the Hindu Gymkhana authorities would not sit on their oars for another year to await developments. Surely they do not mean to rejoin the Tournament next year and revive it as they did in 1934. That will not be playing fair either to their sister Gymkhanas or to the public at large. They must make up their minds once for all not to touch the Pentangular again. It is their duty now to take the initiative and bring about a reconcilement with all the communities concerned. And at the same time banish the spectre of communalism from the cricket field of Bombay for ever.

ABOLITION OF COMMUNALISM

This is also a psychological moment for converting the various communal institutions into truly sporting bodies without any restriction to caste, creed, colour or race. Let the principal Gymkhanas give the lead in opening their doors to the members of other communities. If the Benares Hindu University can permit Muslim boys and Aligarh Muslim University Hindu boys within their folds, is there any reason why our sporting bodies should refuse to follow them? I know the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana is overcrowded. Still they should make a sporting gesture and allow non-Hindus to join it even as Associate Members. When they have set the example, the other Gymkhanas, who are by no means over populated, would follow suit. Really speaking, it will be in the interest of the poorly supported institutions like the Islam and Catholic to admit members of other communities to make them lively and active.

CLOSE UP RANKS

I have written on this subject many times before but without any response. I hope it will not be a cry in the wilderness again. Times are moving fast in all parts of the world and India is no exception. What the after-effect of the present war will be nobody can foretell. Most likely it will revolutionise the existing social order of the world. Should we not, therefore, take time by the forelock and adjust our petty differences to make India a solid sporting and healthy nation, instead of remaining in so many warring communal camps? If the present war teaches us anything at all, it teaches us to be united and strong and not to waste our energies in widening the gulf that exist in our midst. We can hardly call ourselves sportsmen if we cannot look upon all communities as one and pursue our sporting activities and rivalries on any other basis than communal.

ART OFF ITS RAILS

(Continued From Page 10)

tribute to the amateur talent in his speech at the Amateur Dramatic Competition organised by the Lovji Cama Memorial Committee. It is the professional and not the amateur stage, which represents the theatrical art of a country. The Parsi Community should certainly stimulate the amateur talent, but should not forget that it has been the pioneer of the theatrical art in Bombay and especially in Gujarat. It should, therefore, not fail to encourage the shipwrecked professional stage which is struggling for its survival.

The Royal Theatrical Company is the fresh effort of the professional stage to hold its own against the aggression of the talkies. Messrs. Ratansha Sinnor, Hormusji Karani, Jamshedji Khansaheb, Keshavlal Nayak and Master Mohmedbhai—the veterans of the professional stage—have secured the co-operation of other able actresses and actors and are making a united effort to revive the glories of the stage. Plays like "Sansar Nauka," "Noor Vatan", "Hoore Arab" and "Khaki Putla", which had won the admiration of Bombay, are said to have received again a cordial welcome from the play-going public.

First And Last Ideal

In his talk to the music-teachers at the Cathedral Boys' School Mr. Collin Taylor—the Adjudicator of the Royal College of Music—rightly exhorted his audience to present music as an art to the pupils and not to debase it to a pernicious ramp to gain marks. Success in the examination should not be the stagnation of interest in music. Beauty will not be the first and last ideal in a country like India unless music—the most popular art—is recognised as a vital interest of life.

Mr. Taylor's chat on the A.I.R. to students was equally interesting. Efficiency in art is the rewards of patient labours and systematic study. Some of the students of Indian music who, in spite of their immature and superricial training try to advertise themselves as "musicians," ought to realise that the distinction coveted by their is the legitimate fruit of deep and devout study.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Silhouette Competition You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Silhouette Competition. 22/12/'40.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Shrimati Dhanu Behn of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari visited Baroda boys and girls of the Association on December 8. The General and Joint Secretaries will be there on the 25th instant.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I wish all my Christian sisters and rbothers a merry Xmas.

You will soon be getting holidays, and I am sure, you will make the best of them and have a very happy time.

As for myself, since Sjt. Satishbhai Desai and Sjt. Indravadan Vasavada, the General Joint Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari are going to visit the Baroda Branch of the Association, I am also accompanying them on the 23rd instant night. We shall returning from there on the 26th instant morning.

I am sure, we shall have a very happy time at Baroda. An account of our visit will be given in a later issue of Sunday "Chronicle". In the mean-while I take pleasure in publishing here-under a letter received from Shrimati Dhanubehn Upadhyaya who visited Baroda last week and had an opportunity to see the workers and to meet the children of that place.

* * * *

Dhanubehn At Baroda

Here is the letter:—

Dear Dada,

I feel happy to inform you that I was pleased to see the work of the Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari. I happened to visit Baroda on Sunday, December 8, and availed of the opportunity by visiting the Children's Association there.

A workers' meeting was held in the afternoon where Shri Krishnalal Jhaveri introduced them to each other. The programme of work was chalked out for the future.

In the evening about 50 children met and played games. After that they gathered together and the Secretary made an introductory speech. Then I told them about our Balkan-ji-Bari and our recent trip to Ambarnath. I appealed to them to join the Association in large numbers and carry on the work enthusiastically.

Baroda is a large city. How nice it would be if residents of all the "Poles" of that place cooperate with each other and carry on the children's work nicely. They could meet in their "Poles" on Sundays, and occasionally once a month or so, meet all together at one place. I told them how they could take advantage of each others' stories, songs, games, etc. and how thus their brotherhood would expand.

Then I sang to them a few children's songs, children liked them very much and got an inspiration to sing themselves also. We had a very happy time indeed. For this happiness, I thanked them heartily.

I must here record the special services that Shri Krishnalal Jhaveri is rendering to the Balkan-ji-Bari. We should feel proud that Our Association has been able to get such a worker. I must thank him for the kindness he showed to me, and end this letter with many best wishes for the Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari.

Dhanubehn Prabhulal.

* * * *

The Pentangular

The burning topic of the day is Pentangular Cricket. Boys and Girls generally enjoy the matches heartily, so it will not be out of place to publish here what a friend has to say on the subject:—

By the time you read this, the issue of 'Pentangular Matches' would have been decided one way or the other. It seems probable that the 'Hindus' who have objected to play this time, on sheer political ground, will not be a party to the Pentangular Festival. And if the Hindus don't play then half the charm of the play will be gone.

Are the Hindus to be blamed for this? I think, no! On the contrary, they may be congratulated for their bold move. They do not want to rejoice when the best persons of our country having sacrificed their pleasures on courting jail, for the sake of our Motherland. That looks grand; and everybody will certainly appreciate their spirit.

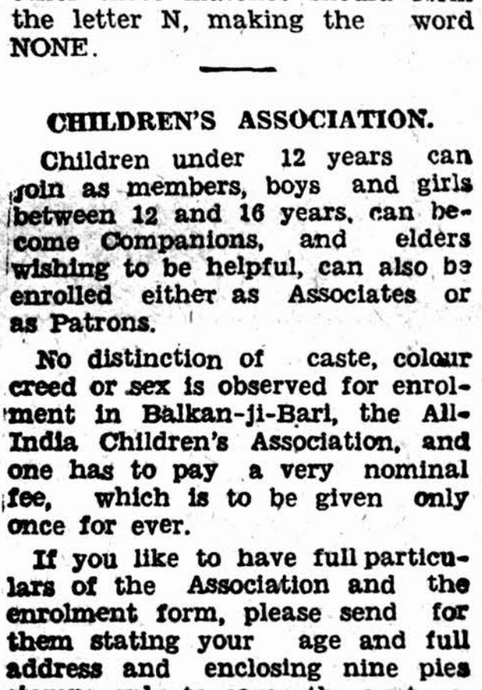
Through this "Boy with the Ring" Dada wishes all his Sisters and Brothers a Merry Xmas.

(Photo by Vasant Phatak).

Mahatma Gandhi has taken a higher and nobler view. In a statement he says: "I would discountenance such amusements at a time when the whole of the thinking world should be in mourning over a war that is threatening stable life of Europe and its civilization". He has further voiced the feeling of every Indian thinker, when he has appealed to the Public of Bombay to banish the communal taints from this sporting world. It is the communal spirit behind the Pentangular festival that is hated by all. Even Mr. Talyarkhan, the well-known Radio commentator and sportsman has denounced it.

Dear readers, you will see that the Pentagular this year is being denounced by almost every one. You will perhaps be tempted to go yourselves and join in the festival. It is quite natural and I can understand it. But before you actually go, please consider the facts I have placed before you, and then of course, have your own choice!

V. G. Wandrekar.



Sjt. Prabhulal Upadhyaya, Officiating Secretary of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari has already started new schemes to make the Children's programmes a great success. To-day they will be at Kher Wadi.

* * * *

A Match Catch

Catch your friends with this match trick. Take fourteen matches and divide the number into two groups; one group of eleven and another of three matches. Then ask your friend if he can add three matches to eleven and make none.

When he acknowledges himself baffled by this puzzling problem, take the group of eleven matches and arrange the sticks to form three letters O-N-E, using four matches for the letter O, three for N, and four for E. The other three matches should form the letter N, making the word NONE.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

One may enjoy in leisure time, but at the time of work concentrated attention is essential.

(Photos by Ratilal Kothari).

Shri Sharada Mandir

A MODERN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AT KARACHI

By S. P. DESAI, M. Sc. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law

Mahatma Gandhi planting a tree in Shree Sharada Mandir compound. Almost all leaders have planted trees in the schoo'.

During the last twenty years our country has progressed in various directions including that of education. It is now an accepted fact that education does not end with the study of books, but includes development of the natural faculties of students.

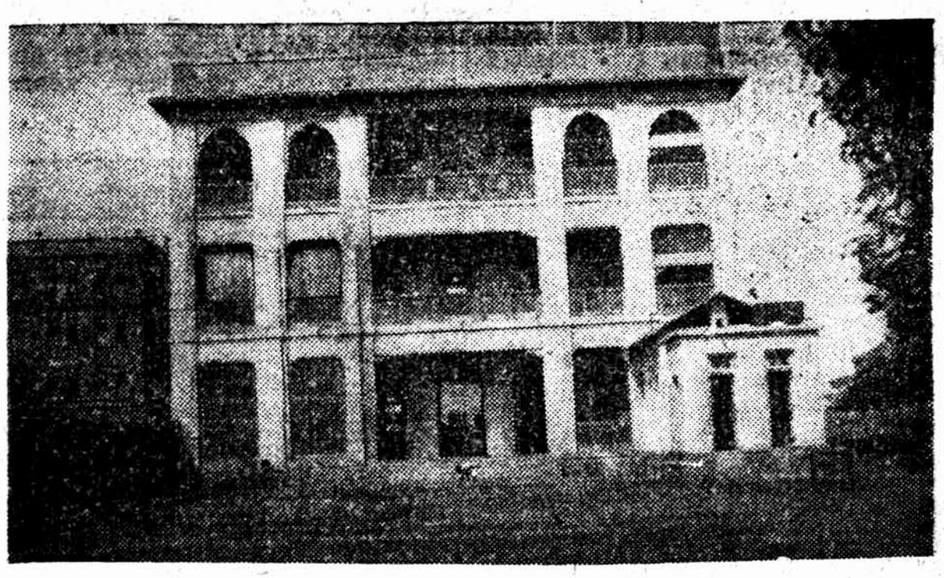
About two decades ago, there was practically no school in Karachi for the secondary education of Gujarati children. Under such circumstances 'Bharat Saraswati Mandir" was established on 9th April 1921.

The school maintained a steady progress. It was fortunate enough to secure the blessings of many renowned citizens of Karachi like its President, Shri Jamshed Mehta, "The Maker of Modern Karachi" and Seth Haridas Lalji, a leading citizen and business man.

CONFISCATED BY GOVT.

For some time the school imparted education up to sixth standard only. Then it was affiliated to the Gujarat Vidyapeeth (National University). During the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-31, the institution, its organisers, teachers and some students took part in the movement with the result that it was confiscated by the Government. After the Gandhi-Irwin Truce the institution was restored and began working under the title of "Shri Sharada Mandir." Then, without altering its aims and objects, it was affiliated to the University of Bombay in 1934.

The school imparts instruction in some subjects, not included in the curriculum of the Bombay University, such as music, accountancy and Hindi. It provides many opportunities for the development of the moral character of the pupils. Religious instruction is included as one of the subjects. The school also pays attention to physical education. It has helped in changing weak and thin bodies of some students into strong and well-built bodies.



Beautiful up-to-date building of Shree Sharada Mandir, Karachi.

Shri Mansukhram Jobhanputra, Principal of the Sharada Mandir, Karachi. He has been working very hard for the institution.

The school has at present 37 patrons and 70 life-members. There are also a number of members who subscribe annually. These funds have been utilised in erecting buildings for the school, and more money is required for carrying on the work of the institution. It is hardly necessary to add that owing to the national character of the school, it does not accept any grant from the Government.

Those who are thus carrying on the work of the welfare of children deserve to be congratulated. May the institution march on from success to success!

Shri Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta (left), President of the School delivering speech on an annual function. The School Library (centre) which all students can make use of. Physical drill (right) of the boys.

Ramakrishna Students' Home

Modern Gurukula With Vocational Bias

(CONTRIBUTED).

The Ramakrishna Mission was started in 1897 by Swami Vivekananda after he returned from his travels in the West.

This Students' Home at Madras is the largest educational institution of the Mission. It owes its inception to one of the direct disciples of Shri Ramakrishna and in its growth several laymen have helped and co-operated with great zeal and a whole souled devotion. Thanks to their unostentatious services.

MODERN GURUKULA

The institution has grown from a very humble beginning in 1905 with 7 boarders and an annual income of Rs. 400/- to its present size, able to maintain nearly 200 boarders and given them an up-to-date and all-round education, modernising the old 'Gurukula' ideal of India. The children are taught the wisdom of self-help, the dignity of labour.

Started as an orphanage, its character as such is maintained admission being confined to the poorest among the best.

As distinguished from most other educational institutions in the land, the Home lays an emphasis on moral and religious culture and its expression in deeds of service, the chapel where the Goddess of Learning is installed and worshipped is the centre of life in the Home.

Briefly the objects of the Institution are:—

1. To provide a home for poor and deserving boys giving them free boarding and lodging. 2. To educate them under the Gurukula system where the school and the Home are parts of the one organic life and where the teachers and the pupils live together and work in close and harmonious relationship; 3. To make them live a life of Brahmacharya, train their character and inspire them with high ideals of self-sacrifice and service; and 4. To do everything conducive to the achievement of above objects.

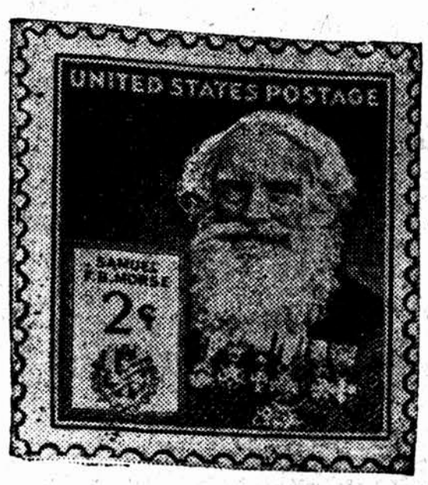
It will be apparent to anyone visiting the institution, that the management have placed greater emphasis on the life of the boys outside the class rooms than inside at their lessons, for it is by that means that a surer foundation is laid for character-building. The pupils are divided into nine wards, each under the guidance and control of a ward master and all working under a warden, who is a Swami of the Mission. Almost the entire work connected with the household management, including the annual white-washing of the buildings and paintings of wood works, is in hands of the boys themselves. There are no servants except the two cooks. The aim is not merely to prepare boys for public examinations but for the bigger examination in life. To make the Home a self-contained educational colony, a full fledged residential high school and an Industrial school are attached, all the three forming an integral whole.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The Industrial school trains students for the L. A. E. (Licentiate in Automobile Engineering) diploma, issued by the Government. The course extends over five years after the school final, of which three years are devoted

(Continued on Page 28)

Stamp Collectors' Corner



The recent death of President Estigarribia of Paraguay is being commemorated with a memorial inscription overprinted on the 50 centavo value of the "Chaco Peace" set of 1939. The mourning item is made up of a black border obliterating basic inscription "Paz del Chaco. 1938. 2. VII 1939". The name of the country and the word "Correos" remain legible on the old design. The date "7-IX-40" appears at the top of the overprint and the inscription "Duelo Nacional" (National Mourning) is arranged diagonally at the center. At the bottom is the new denomination. "5 pesos."

General Jose Felix Estigarribia, President of his country, and hero of the Chaco boundary settlement, was killed in an airplane crash on September 7th; his wife also lost her life in the accident.

The choice of the basic stamp for this overprinted commemorative was made in honour of Estigarribia's outstanding and successful efforts in the Gran Chaco conflict. When this dispute broke out anew in 1932, it seemed inevitable that the efficiently equipped and thoroughly trained Bolivian army would be victorious over the impoverished Paraguayan troops. Estigarribia's tactics sent the Bolivians back, and an armistice was signed on January 21, 1936 Shortly thereafter a revolution broke out and the war hero was sent into exile by the unfriendly Government. When this party, in its turn, was overthrown by a coup d'etat, Estigarribia was recalled and named Minister to the United States.

He returned to Paraguay and joined the arbitration committee, in which the United States, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Brazil and Uruguay were represented, to make the final settlements of the boundary question. In April, 1939 he was elected to the presidency, the office he held until his death.

NEW HONOUR FOR STAMP CENTENNIAL

The most recent addition to the philatelic tributes paid to the postage stamp on the occasion of its one hundredth birthday comes from Estonia. The commemorative set consists of four values in uniform design. The stamps picture a dove carrying a letter and flying above the shadowy outline of a racing plane. The dates "1840-1940" appear, together with the designation "Eesti Post". Values and colours are: 3 senti orange, 10s purple, 15s brown-lake and 30s blue.

As Estonia is now incorporated into the Soviet Union, whose postage paper will be used in the new province, this item will probably mark the last definitive stamp issue to come from the erstwhile Baltic republic.

CEREMONIES AT MORSE SALE

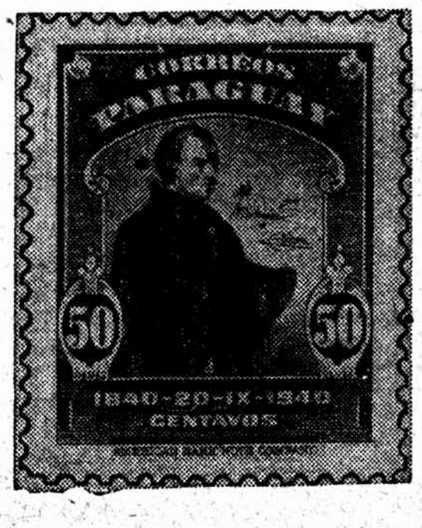
When the Samuel F. B. Morse stamp had its first-day sale in New York on October 14th, the two-cent item was launched amid very interesting ceremonies. The guest of honour on the occasion, which was sponsored by Postmaster Albert Goldman, was Miss Lelia Livingston Morse, granddaughter of the inventor. The sending of the first telegraph message. "What hath God wrought" was re-enacted when Miss Morse pressed a button on an authentic facsimile of the first Morse instrument. Other guests were Edwin F. Chinlund, president of the Postal Telegraph Company, Roy B. White, president of the Western Union Company, Bleeker Morse, and Russell Colgate, great grandnephews of the inventor.

Memorial Stamp From Paraguay

BY MURIEL NISSEN.

POLISH PICTORIALS.

From German-occupied Poland comes a set of eleven pictorial stamps, picturing various buildings in the territory. The only inscription, aside from the numeral of value, is the wording along the bottom of each stamp "General Government". The Nazi eagle and swastika device appears on each value. The stamps appear in the following denominations and colours: 6 groschen brown, 8gr brown-orange, 10gr bright green, 12gr dark green, 20gr gray, 24gr red-brown, 30gr violet, 40gt blue-gray, 50gr ultramarine, 60gr olive, 80gr deep violet.



ROYAL PORTRAITS FORBIDDEN

It is reported from London that the Nazi Government has forbidden the use of all Norwegian stamps carrying portraits of the members of the royal family. Such postal items have been ordered withdrawn from circulation, and it is stated that any mail using these adhesives will be returned to the sender.

MOZAMBIQUE HONOURS HILL

Portugal's African Colony of Mozambique will follow the example of the mother country and issue a souvenir sheet honouring the postage stamp centennial. Featured on the sheet is a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, who introduced the stick-on stamp.

OVERPRINTS FROM PANAMA

Povisional stamps for local airmail use have been created in Panama by the overprinting of four stamps, the basic adhesives being the recent Pan-American Union commemorative and the three values of the Panama Canal commemorative set of 1939. The Pan-American 15 centavos blue stamp has been overprinted with the figure 8 in each lower corner. The Panama Canal stamps have been altered as follows: the 15c ultramarine of the postage section, with a picture of General Gorgas, is overprinted "Aereo" and "Siete" (seven), the 15c ultramarine of the airmail set, portraying Armando Reclus, now carries the figure 5 in each lower corner, while "Siete" is overprinted on the 20c rosepink of the airmail series, picturing General George Washington Goethala.

TURKISH ADDITIONS

A set of four values is reported from Turkey featuring portraits of the late President Ataturk. Values and colours are: 2 kurus light green, 5k slate, 6k carmine and 10k dark blue.

LAST "FAMOUS AMERICAN" STAMP

The final item of the Famous Americans series will be the Alexander Graham Bell 10 cent adhesive which will have its first day sale at Boston. Mass, on October 28th.

STAMP TEASERS

1. Ocelot is being featured a great deal on women's clothes this fall; can you name the stamp that features the animal providing this fur?

2. What stamp honours Aesculapius, the God of Medicine?

3. The allegorical presentation of a sword held in a flame appears on what stamp?

4. Father Palsy is honoured on what postage paper?

5. A telephone exchange appears on what adhesive?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ

1. Neptune's trident appears on stamps released by the island of Crete in 1899.

2. Lake Naivasha is in the British colony of Kenya and Uganda; a view of it appears on 1935 stamp of the colony.

3. A 1938 stamp of Italian East Africa shows a statue of the Goddess Fortuna.

4. The design of a stamp issued in 1937 by Austria is made up of a rose, surrounded by the signs of the Zodiac.

5. "The Rocca", a state prison, is pictured on a 1929 stamp of San Marino.

(COPYRIGHT.)

TWO men were lunching together, and in the course of conversation one said to the other, "I forgot myself to-day and spoke sharply to my wife."

"And did she resent it?" inquired his friend.

"For a moment she did," answered the first. "But Mary is a fair-minded woman; after she had thought it over she shook hands with me and congratulated me on my pluck."

I felt a cold coming on

--I was afraid my little boy would catch it!

FORTUNATELY, I KNEW FROM PAST EXPERIENCE WHAT TO DO. I BROUGHT OUT THE MISTOL
I DROPPED MISTOL IN EACH NOSTRIL AND THAT "STUFFED-UP" FEELING IN MY HEAD BEGAN TO DISAPPEAR
SOON I COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN AND I FELT MUCH BETTER
BUT I TOOK NO CHANCES. I PUT MISTOL IN MY LITTLE BOY'S NOSE TO PREVENT ANY POSSIBILITY OF INFECTION
THANKS TO THE REGULAR USE OF MISTOL,
WE ALWAYS ESCAPE COLDS!
Mistol

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.

Mistol

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

A Page For Women

Family Planning

By KRISHNA HUTHEESING)

Every human being keeps planning for one thing or another. We plan out our work, our enjoyments, our vacations and our future, but strangely enough the minute we start to plan out our family, the whole world shakes its head with disapproval! We do not leave any of the problems that concern us just to Fate or God's will and pleasure. We think about them and work them out to suit our own lives and resources. Yet we are not supposed to interfere with Dame Nature where children are concerned and must submit to whatever Fate has in store for us without a murmur, even though it may cost us our lives.

The importance of limiting one's family is being more and more realised all over the world, for the limitation is in the intcersts of the children as well as the parents. Poverty, unemployment, poor housing, malnutrition is all due to over-population and this can be remedied to a great extent by limiting a family.

* * * *

In India specially, control of population is very necessary, as it is increasing by leaps and bounds and with it is increasing the poverty of the land. The absence of proper birth-spacing is responsible for untold suffering to women and children. Women get exhausted and over-burdened by many children born in successive years. Each time an unwanted child is born it adds to their existing wretchedness. And the unwanted child that is born to neglect is one of the greatest causes of unhappiness in a family. It is far better for a family as well as a nation to have a smaller number of healthy children and citizens, than multitudes of weaklings. Parents should bring into the world the number of children they can afford to rear, and to secure for every child the heritage of a sound mind in a healthy body, and, above all, to make every child a 'wanted' child.

People who can space their children and love and care for them adequately are rendering far greater service to the State and humanity by bringing healthy children into the world than those who carelessly throw the responsibility on the Almighty and go on having children regardless of the fact that they may or may not have enough food to give them. Having a baby is a very serious responsibility and should not be treated lightly. It should be a great joy to its parents, for no happiness can be greater than to have a little child. But how often one finds a tiny child neglected and unloved, for no fault of its own, because its parents are over-burdened with care and have more children than they can provide for—and nothing but starvation to face!

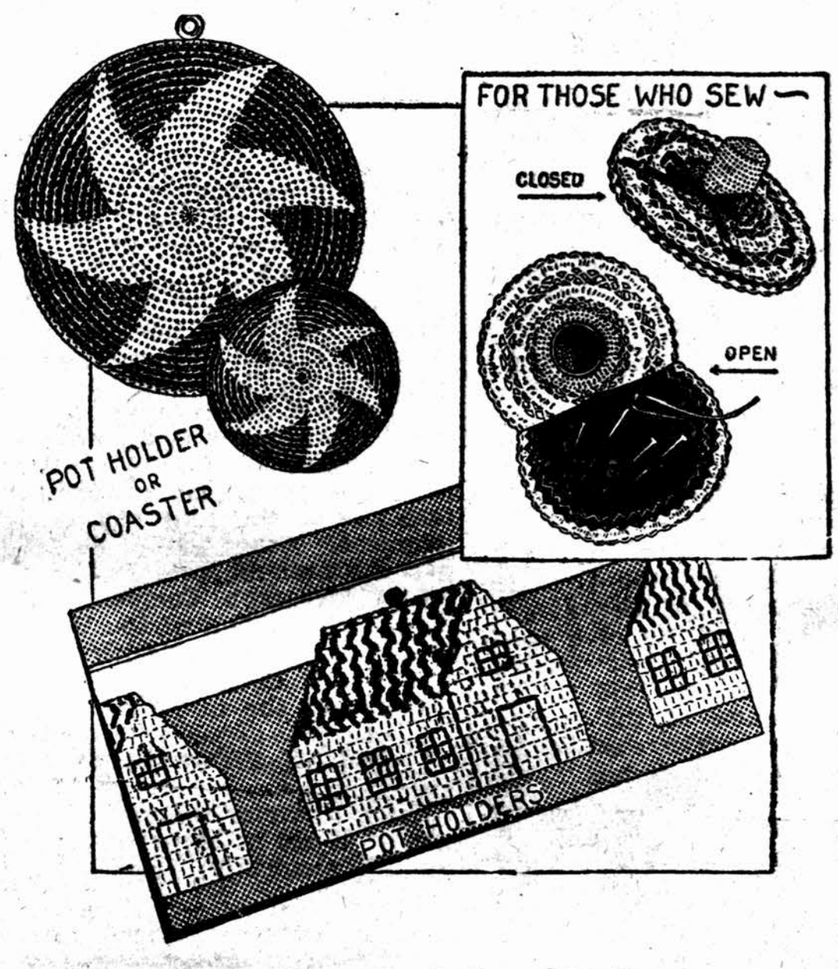
* * * *

Self-righteous people raise their hands in horror when they hear or read of a woman who has killed her child! They never pause to think what it was that caused the poor unfortunate to commit such a crime—but straightway condemn her. And yet, had all the women who have committed such crimes been less ignorant, or had they had the chance to ask and receive advice from some clinic or institution, they might have lived happy peaceful lives, instead of undergoing long terms of imprisonment, which end up by making the best of human beings habitual criminals!

Tremendous changes have taken place in other countries in the health outlook, by dealing frankly and simply with matters related to sex. Family Planning should be considered for the purpose of spacing children, so as to keep the family within reasonable limits and do away with poverty and overcrowding.

It is a well-known fact, that in recent years there has grown up an increasing sense of value of individual child life. Is it not right, therefore, that parents should choose the best times during their lives to have children? That the birth of one's children should be a matter of one's own choice? It should be felt by everybody that it is not in accordance with the principles of health to have enormous families which drag the rest of the family down —or to have children who are weaklings and a drain on society!

CROCHETED NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS



WE know that most women to-day mtke their own Christmas gifts. They not only find it less expensive but they know that their gifts will be more appreciated.

The unique needle and pin folder looks like an adorable little hat with a thimble for a crown.

For pot holders, our little house, crocheted in two colour combinations, is just the thing to have hanging above your stove.

Then we have the coasters, which also can be used for pot holders.

These little gifts can be crocheted during some of your spare time, and, before you know it, they will be completed.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Coty

Contrary to the popular belief that the import into India of Luxury lines has been declining during the past few months, COTY products continue to arrive in India in regular and comprehensive shipments.

COTY products are available everywhere in India. They are, in fact, probably one of the few manufacturers of luxury articles who can say with full justification that they are receiving and selling all their products regardless of the price class or appeal.

Next in popularity to the COTY Hair Oil comes the COTY 'Air Spun' Face Powder. They are not only the finest ground cosmetic powders on the market but also one of the cheapest.

Dealers and Stockists of COTY lines fully realise the advantageous position they are in at present. This fact is evident, as far as the average customer is concerned, from the numerous and attractive displays of the COTY products in the various leading Chemists and Stores. One has only to walk through the Cosmetic Department of the Army & Navy Stores, Bombay, or any similar Store both in Bombay and up-country, to realise that a vast range of COTY products present an ideal solution to the Christmas Present hunter.

Whiten

Your Skin Secretly and Quickly

with Stillman's Bleach Cream. Enjoy a youthful complexion—many shades lighter—your own desire—the envy of all — that confident feeling of being beautiful, attractive, and charming. This soft, luxurious complexion comes quickly and easily to those who use Stillman's Bleach Cream. It's germicidal, too.

Sole Agents:—
Messrs. MARTIN & HARRIS LTD.,
Calcutta and Branches.

RAMAKRISHNA STUDENTS' HOME

(Continued from page 26)

to obtaining a sound theoretical and practical training in Mechanical Engineering and the fourth year is spent exclusively in securing practical ability by actual work in the Jubilee workshop attached to the Home, which is to run on commercial lines. Much of the work of extending, remodelling, and arranging the workshops and fitting the machinery has been done by the students themselves under the supervision of the staff.

Consequent on the growth of a new suburb in the city at Mambalam, there arose an insistent demand for a school under the management of the Mission in that locality, a mile and half from here and branch school was accordingly started in 1932. It has now a strength of over 2,500 and so serves a very useful purpose in the city. It is worked in several respects on the same lines as the parent institution. It is in furtherance of this cause that the Madras Secretariat Party is visiting the city this week for staging Tamil plays in aid of the institution.

Unicorn
FABRICS
(A CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS PRODUCT)

Suitable for all weathers!

- SHIRTING FLANNELS
- VESTS
- KNITTING YARNS
- RUGS
- SPORTS SHIRTS

SAMPLES FROM TRADE MARK
UNICORN FABRICS
POST BOX 118 CAWNPORE

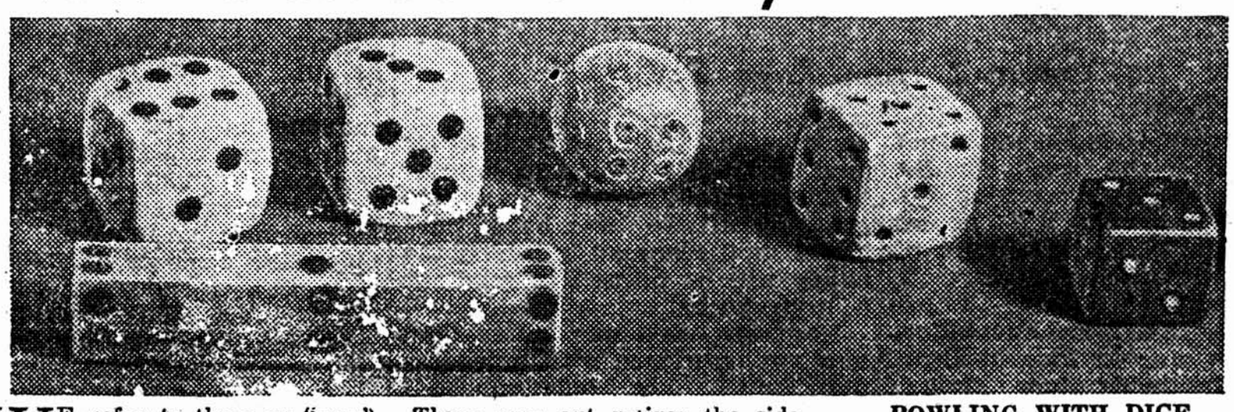
Messrs. KAPURCHAND & BROS.,
329,31, Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Swadeshi Market, BOMBAY 2.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Word Square

A WORD square is a square of words that read alike in the horizontal and vertical rows. Can you build such a square of five-letter words? The five words shown in the drawing are parts of the five words to be used and, though not given in the order they are found in the square, should nevertheless serve as a great help in solving this poser.

New Games to Play With Dice



WE refer to these as "new" games with reservations, for it is difficult to find any novel means of employing dice for pleasure. They are perhaps the oldest game equipment man has, a fact that is evidenced by the collection of dice shown in the picture above. They were dug up by archeologists in ancient ruins. That long one was the favorite of the Etruscans. The Egyptians liked the round type.

Most dice games are objectionable to many persons because they are primarily gambling devices. But there are some dice games for pleasure only.

One is baseball with dice. A square, representing a baseball diamond, is drawn on paper, and buttons or pennies are provided as basemen. First base is indicated by one dot or dice spot, second base by two, third base by three and home, naturally, by four. Each player has one die and several of the base markers.

A throw is first made for "first bat," the highest throw winning. The lead-off man then throws his dice to begin. If it comes ace, deuce or tray, he puts a marker for a man on the base reached. Four is a home run. Men on bases are retired or advanced and scores are made in accordance with subsequent casts of the dice.

A five or six thrown is an out. Three men out retires the side. Six is a strikeout. If any men are on base when a six is thrown, the striker is out, of course, but the men on base are safe.

Five is always a fly ball, caught and thrown in. If there is only one man on base, he is out. If the bases are full, the man on first is out. If there are two men on bases, it depends where they are. The man on third is always safe unless the out is, of course, the third one. If there are men on second and third, both are safe. If there are men on first and third, the man on first is out. If there are men on first and second, the man on second is forced out.

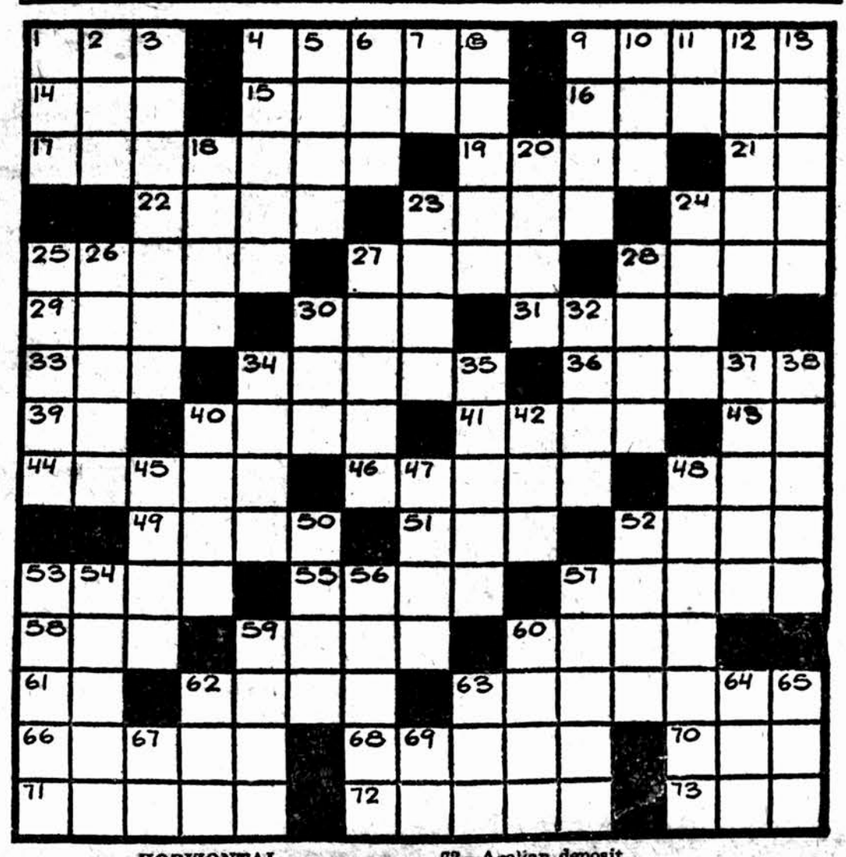
The two players take turn about "at bat" of course, for nine "innings."

BOWLING WITH DICE

In this game, each player takes turns for two throws with two dice. The spots that come up indicate the number of pins knocked down. Ten on the first of the two throws is a strike; 10 on the second throw is a spare. If the player gets less than 10 on his first throw, he can cast both dice over again, or he can leave the best of the two for his next throw, and toss the other. Whichever choice he makes, his second throw ends his inning. If he throws more than ten on his first throw, he must pick up both dice for the second cast. Strikes and spares are rolled on in the next frame, as in ordinary 10-pins. Ten frames make a game.

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



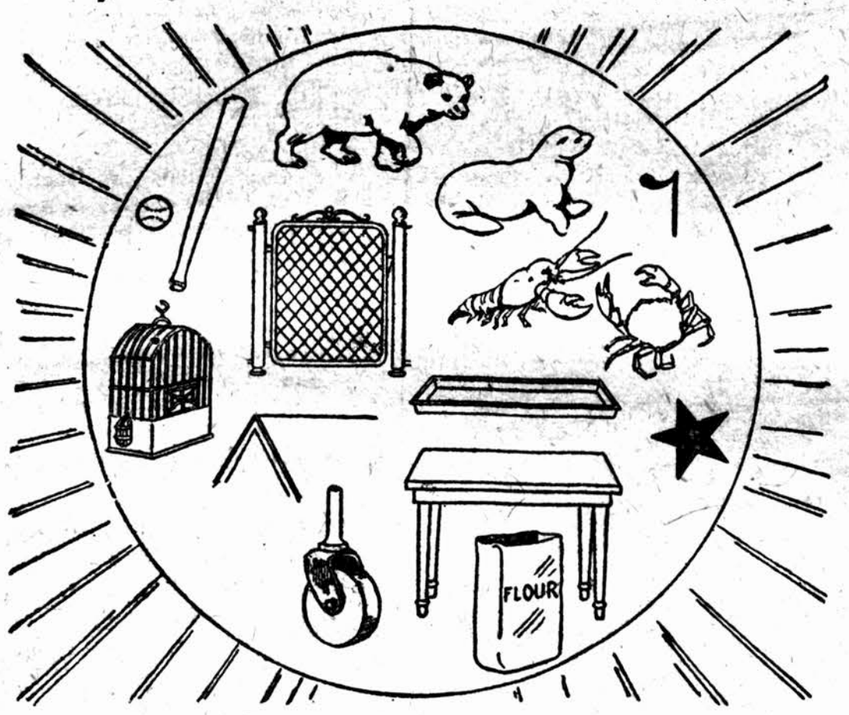
HORIZONTAL

1—Textile fabric
4—What famous straits guard the approach to England?
9—Of what country was Alfonso formerly king?
14—Native metal
15—What country recently captured British Somaliland?
16—Reddish color
17—With what country are the initials R.A.F. connected?
19—Premonition
21—Note of the scale
22—Fastens
23—Minute particle
24—Bulgarian coin
25—River in Jugoslavia
27—Occident
28—Bird
29—Knelled
30—June bug
31—Vehicle on runners
33—Noun suffix
34—Pert. to a type of architecture
36—Unravel
39—Brother of Odin
40—The —— Scott case
41—Italian river
43—Neuter pronoun
44—Uncanny
46—General Weygand's former command
48—Nucleated egg cells
49—Who invented the sewing machine?
51—Room in a harem
52—Snare
53—Who designed St. Paul's Cathedral in London?
55—Equalities
57—Feminine name
58—Exclamation
59—Labor
60—Lyric poems
61—Musical note
62—Ascend
63—Harbor in Malta
66—The witch of ——
68—Substance found in cement clinker
70—Long period of time
71—Who wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth"?
72—Aeolian deposit
73—Turf

VERTICAL

1—Plunder
2—Mistake
3—What is the modern name for Pekin?
4—Goddess of the chase?
5—Revolutionary patriot
6—Advance guard
7—Hebrew name for God
8—Tillers of the soil
9—Eldest son of Noah
10—Indite
11—Indefinite article
12—Influx
13—Innocent
18—High metallic sound
20—Pithy sayings
23—Air: combining form
24—Beach near Venice
25—Conduct
26—Hindu queen
27—Instruments of speech
28—Game of chance
30—Female deer
32—River in Siberia
34—Sketched
35—Popular pastime
37—Couch
38—Warehouse
40—Masculine name
42—Long narrow inlet
45—Girl's name
47—What English house waged a long war with Lancaster?
48—Who was the son of Agamemnon?
50—Narrative poetry
52—Woody plant
53—Irrigate
54—River in Germany
56—Pertaining to area
57—Loses time in inaction
59—Telegraph
60—Cereal
62—Long stick
63—Contend
64—Also
65—Hence
67—District attorney (abbr.)
69—Behold!

Crystal Gazing for Strange Objects



WOULD you believe that all these strange objects can be found in a crystal globe? Now do not rush off to obtain a globe to stare into. Instead, write down the letters, CRYSTAL GLOBE, and see how many words you can form from them. You will find a great many more words than the names of the objects in the drawing, but if you get these 15 names, you can consider the puzzle solved.

Can You Solve This Riddle in Rhyme?

GENERATIONS ago this was a very popular conundrum. It stumped many then, and isn't easy to guess today, as you'll probably find:

Two dozen old fellows, some taller than others,
Have lived a thousand years together.
Notwithstanding their age they're as upright as ever,
And no one can say but that they are all very clever.
They have traveled far, 'tis strange to say how.
They have been in prison from their birth till now,
They're mostly in black when seen in the street,
And they always lie in beds covered with very clean sheets.
They are the admiration of both great and small,
And there is only one eye among them all.

Queer Figures

FIGURES are always supposed to express exactly what they mean but there are, apparently, examples to the contrary: In none there is one; in four there is five; in five there is six and in nine there is ten. How is this possible?

Modern Urdu Press

(Continued from Page 1)

ism, there can be no doubt that the poverty of the people and the common habit of borrowing a newspaper or picking up one at a news-agent's and reading it through without paying for it, have substantially checked the expansion of newspaper circulation, particularly so in case of Urdu. Hence the paradox that although the sales of Urdu periodicals are very low, their real circulation, (i.e., the number of hands they change) is very great indeed, each paper being circulated to about at least five persons on an average.

A Vicious System

An aspect of limited circulation as a cause of the backwardness of Urdu journalism is that the contributors are rarely, if ever, paid because most of the papers cannot afford such payments. I very well remember two personal events in this connection. Some years back I sent an article to a very highly reputed and rather well-circulated Urdu monthly. That was first my experience of an Urdu monthly, and frankly, I had expected to be duly paid for my contribution. I had, however soon to learn a lesson in journalistic generosity when I was told that my article was being published in the annual of which the editor will be pleased to send me a copy gratis.

However, this was better than another experience with a leading daily which not only published any article without acknowledgment, but also appropriated my stamped addressed envelope for its own use. The editor apparently believed that mere publication of an article was a great favour to, and a sufficient reward for the contributor!

I know of a more generous and enterprising paper which in a great patronising spirit actually pays (at a rate as high as many annas per page!) about one or two contributors in every issue and then announce the awards in a place conspicuous enough to show the readers the great boon that has been conferred upon the lucky ones!

The natural outcome of the situation is the almost complete absence of a class of whole-time freelance journalists in Urdu, although it has not caused any great diminution of amateur writers who do not live on journalism. The net result is rampant plagiarism, not only by contributors but by editors too. Articles are copied and published wholesale without permission or even acknowledgment, and not infrequently an article appears under the same or different name and title as though it were an entirely new thing. The extent of this rank dishonesty can be easily gauged by those who have access to a number of Urdu periodicals.

Uneducated Editors

Another conspicuous feature, again not very gratifying, is that not a few of the editors, especially of mofussil weeklies, have had no education worth the name. Some of them are barely literate and a good many entirely innocent of all knowledge of English. No wonder that they have to depend on plagiarism or that the circulation of their papers is ridiculously low. Some time ago when a Sindhi M.L.A. introduced a bill in the Central Assembly requiring editors of newspapers to be at least matriculates, he was ridiculed and laughed at. But those who had seen vernacular journalism in its true colours were more generous towards him.

I have already referred to the poor achievements of our daily journalism. It is doubtful if any of the great Urdu dailies circulates at or above the 10,000 mark, and with the possible exception of two or three, all are definitely below even half of that. With such inadequate sales, naturally they cannot afford to have costly and first-rate news service or other popular features, nor can they have well-paid specialists on their staff.

As for the editorial staff, it is as poorly paid as ordinary clerks and its working hours remind one of the wretched state of mill labourers in the days preceding labour legislation. The low pay and long hours of work heavily tell upon the health, efficiency, moral tone and sense of responsibility of the editorial staff. As if this were not sufficient, a further misfortune is added to the already long list: salaries are paid very irregularly and sometimes not paid at all.

"F. O. S. C."!

As for their news service, few of them get any foreign service and whatever foreign news most of them publish, is in flagrant

(Continued on Page 32)

HERE...WAKE UP!

Come out of it!

FATHER KRUSCHEN RISES WITH THE SUN
—and likes it!

What? You don't feel like that? Then there's something wrong with you. You've let your "inside" get out of order. Kidneys have become sluggish—liver lazy—bowels over-loaded—poisons have got in your blood ...that's what makes you feel so sleepy in the mornings.

Tune up those organs. Chase those poisons out of your blood. Get the two-fold action of Kruschen busy in your system. Action No. 1 clears your bowels of food waste, regularly every day. Action No. 2 flushes your kidneys clean, and livens up that lazy liver.

Start to-day on the Kruschen Salts way to health and vigour. Within a week or two you'll be literally jumping with energy. It's the 'little daily dose' that does it!

READ HOW THIS LADY LIVING AT BYCULLA CURED HERSELF CHEAPLY AND QUICKLY.

BACKACHE BANISHED:

For about four months I had agonising pains in my back, and could not turn in bed. During that time I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief and was seriously considering going into hospital. However, seeing a case similar to mine described in an advertisement for Kruschen, I thought I would try it, and was more than surprised to find the pain getting less. I have been taking Kruschen for four months and would not be without it for anything. I must say I am free from those dreadful pains.
—Mrs. B.C., Byculla, Bombay.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT *Kruschen* FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

Tests of Wits

1. If a carpenter receives 25¢ for sawing a board into two lengths, how much should he receive for sawing the board into four lengths?

2. Divide the number 45 into 4 parts, so that if you add 2 to the first part, subtract 2 from the second part, multiply the third part by 2, and divide the fourth part by 2, the results will all be alike.

3. Three boys picked 51 quarts of berries. How can they divide them into three equal parts, using only a four-quart and a seven-quart measure?

4. A vest and trousers together cost as much as a coat. A coat and two pair of trousers cost $52.50. Two vests and one pair of trousers cost $30.00. What will a three-piece suit cost?

PALINDROME

Sweet Sally had good cause to fear
Her vision was no longer clear,
For, though the sun was shining bright,
Opaque masses obscured her sight.
Sally, thereat, no time did waste,
But to an oculist went with haste,
And asked the doctor to essay,
The cloudy mists to take away.
He took the glasses from her head,
And squinted through them, ere he said:
"Water or cleanser of some kind ***** *** ***** quickly, you will find."

The three missing words in the last line read the same forward and backward. Do you know what they are?

Word Ladder

S	T	A	R
F	L	A	G

BY changing one letter at a time, and leaving a word with each change, without altering the sequence of the letters, can you transform *star* into *flag* in five moves? Then try to do it in three moves.

(For Solutions See Page 31)

The Soul Of Europe

(Continued From Page 2)

They took me as a soldier. I was sleeping in barracks and we were trained. The officers resembled Mario in some way. Their gestures were theatrical and their voices boomed when they talked of Il Duce.

The soldiers didn't like to hear of him. Most had been peasants and workers. But they were glad to hear the Capitano say the war would be over soon. France would collapse and then Britain and then we could go and grab, without firing a shot and without the least danger. France really collapsed. We jubilated and shouted: "Vivva Il Duce, Nizza, Corsica, Parigi." I forgot Nina; there were other girls whose husbands were in Abyssinia or had come back from there without certain things. The Abyssinians were savages and liked to cut those things off.

But, Britain didn't collapse We heard this after some time. Many of us went to conquer Egypt. We thought we would go there too. But one day the Capitano rode in front of the regiment and said:

"Soldiers of Italy,

"We are going to do what Roma did, our great mother. We are going to conquer Hellas. It will be a bloodless conquest. The name of his Eccellenca. Il Duce, is sufficient to make the Greeks surrender gladly. For us—only the laurels and joys of the victors. Aia, Aia, Alala."

We were herded in ships and brought over the Adriatic. We were terribly afraid of being torpedoed by a British submarine, but nothing happened. We reached Durazzo. An ultimatum had been given to Greece, but it seemed the Duce's name was not sufficient. The Greeks refused. We received marching order, in the middle of the night.

Piccolacitta is in the plains. Many other soldiers were from the plains. Of course, we had also men from the Abruzzi and the Alps. But we didn't like mountain warfare. There were no proper roads, the hills were steep, we had to climb with our heavy equipment and it was not possible for mechanised columns to protect us.

The Greeks were devils. I prayed whenever I heard their shrill war cries. They rushed from the mountains whenever we didn't foresee it, they came sliding down the slopes, over snow, over ridges we thought insurmountable. They charged us with horrible thin long bayonets. I, for myself, don't like bullets; but, at least, you don't see them clearly. They whistle past or hit you. But if you see long bayonets rushing towards you, you feel them in your bowels when they are still many yards away.

It is terrible, it makes your bowels move and you are not in a fighting condition.

We succeeded in marching a few miles into Greek territory, then we had to retreat. Nothing had been foreseen, everything broke up in disorganisation. If I had run my hairdresser's saloon as our generals were running the campaign, I'd had to close down years ago. There was no food, no tents, no medicines. Our soldiers cursed the bayonets of the Evzones, the Duce, their own mothers. I prayed, so did others who were good Catholics.

It didn't help much. We were running and running. We stopped at Santi Quaranta. We were exhausted and hungry. There were no supplies. And there were hundreds of wounded. As there were not enough dressers in the field hospital, they asked for people who could help. Being a hairdresser and deft with my hands, I was chosen to help Dr. Umberti.

After I had attended to about twenty cases, a lieutenant of another regiment was brought in on a stretcher. He was still bulky but his fat had gone, his skin was slack. He had lots of hair; this was the trouble as he had received a wound in his head from a shell splinter. I had to cut his hair and shave his head before an operation could be performed.

The face of the unconscious man was covered with blood and mud. But, just when I had my scissors ready, I recognised him: Mario.

A Terrible Temptation

So, being a denunciatore hadn't helped him; he too had to go to war. They had made him a lieutenant. Still he had to go through this mess of snow and blood, shrill Evzone cries and the cackle of our nervous generals, filth and starvation.

Now his head was wounded, the skull down to his brain in which he had invented lies and registered the words of people he was going to denounce. For this man I had lost my saloon. For this man my father had died. For a joke made to this man I had lost Nina. For this man Carlo was to sponge on my aunt. For this man I had gone through the hell of unemployment, and this farce of a war.

Now this man was in my power. A little slip of my scissors when they touched his wound and his evil brain was wounded too. He would die or go mad. Really, this was revenge; and nobody could hold me responsible. I had cut his hair and shaven his head—his brain was wounded by the shell splinter, wasn't it? Nobody could find out that it was my scissors.

It was an irresistible temptation. Yet something in me cried to the Virgin not to let me do it. I am a pious Catholic; something in me knew that I would go through life with this deed on my conscience, and no confession to the priest would save me from dreams showing me Mario's wounded brain under my scissors.

I started at the unconscious man. My hands were trembling, they were craving to do it. My heart, rent by the memory of what I had lost through this man, was craving to do it. Yet something in me prayed to the Virgin. And my prayer was heard.

Suddenly I saw Italians running past the hospital windows. There was firing, shouting, confusion. I saw Dr. Umberti, in his white hospital coat, leaving the leg of a man he was sawing off, and running out of the hospital. Motors sprang on, there was the whizz of bullets. And then I heard the war cries of the Evzones, right in front of the hospital. I jumped up, the scissors fell from my hands.

The door of the hospital was pushed open and Greeks rushed in. They had taken Santi Quaranta; the Italians were feeling out of the town. I don't know what happened to Dr. Umberti, I don't know what happened to Mario. The Greeks took charge of the hospital and I was led away as a prisoner of war. I shivered and I pressed the hand of the Greek who guarded me and I sobbed:

"Thank you, thank you very much. You have saved me, you have saved my soul....."

He didn't understand Italian. Perhaps, he thought I was afraid. For he smiled reassuringly and said:

"Kapnizete?" and offered me a cigarette.

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PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

WORD SQUARE: Strip, twine, rival, inapt pelts.

CRYSTAL GAZING: Bear, seal, rest, ball, bat, gate lobster, crab, gable, tray, star, caster, table, beg.

QUEER FIGURES: None has N (one) in it; in four (IV) there is five; in f(IV)e there is six (VI); in nine (IX) there is 10 (X).

PALINDROME: Stops eye spots.

WORD LADDER: Star, stab, slap, flap, flag; or, in fewer words, star, stag, slag, flag.

TESTS OF WITS: 1. 75c for three cuts, 2. 8, 12, 5 and 20. 3. Fill the 7 qt. Fill 4 qt. from 7 qt. Empty 4 qt. Pour remaining 3 qt. contents of 7 qt. into 4 qt. Fill 7 qt. twice and odd the 3 qts. out of the 4 qt. measure, make 7 quarts, the share of each. 4. A three-piece suit costs dol. 45.00. The coat costs dol. 22.50, the trousers dol. 15.40, the vest dol. 7-50.

Crossword Puzzle

MESSAGE OF THE GENTLE GAUTAMA

(Continued from Page 6)

indeed because, throughout his interpretation of the history of Indian culture and civilization, he has brought the present day scene of our people's struggle and existence into relief apart from the social thought that influences him.

But his book is important from every point of view and, with the present writer's knowledge of the situation in Marathi literature, it must achieve a great success amongst the appreciative readers of Marathi language. Its contribution also to the literature on Buddhism remains unique because the Acharya brings within our access, in such simple Marathi and in authentic manner, the original textual thought of Buddhism and simplifies it, at the same time, for the lay reader particularly in his interesting amplification and application of the Buddhist conceptions to the reality of our life. The book must commend itself and inspire others who share the Acharya's passion for spreading the light that the Gautama held up to groping millions of the tragic struggling humanity.

It is, the work of a Buddhist mendicant who has renounced all material interests in human existence. It is the work of a scholar who has plodded through difficult Sanskrit and Pali classics so that the people may have access to it whom he loves and whom he has served out of a sense of his mission as a follower of the Lord whose caressing memory bridges all battle-fields, devastation, death spread by the destructive instinct and design of man. And it is the work, finally, of a man who has already achieved his own nirvana but who feels with lingering sadness that all the energy and knowledge he possesses should be pressed in the service of humanity. This is the fine spirit not only of Buddhist thought but Indian thought also and this man is only one of the race that our country has produced—men and women who have known the spiritual grandeur of renunciation and service and who have left the world the legacy of noble thought.

WHEN ANDREWS CAME TO INDIA

(Continued From Page 5)

"Erasmus had laid an egg and thought it was of a hen; Luther hatched it and brought forth a game cock."

My comment to Prof. Andrews, which seemed to please him, was this: "Our moderate politicians have been laying an egg, but it is going to be hatched as a game cock—unless some thing is done soon." Two other books interested him. They were both by Mr H G. Wells, whose name we had not even heard in those days. "A Modern Utopia" and "The New Machiavli" appealed to Mr. Andrews' disposition towards being the great amateur of a new politics, in the field of Indo-British relationships.

Binocular Vision

In the first three to five years at St. Stephen's College Prof. Andrews had prepared himself for his future influential career in India. He developed a binocular vision; through comparative studies of the histories and literatures, and socio-political controversies, of Europe and India. That was to become one of his greatest assets. He shook off many of the outward trappings of a British Protestant churchman: but he retained a monkish saintliness and a language deeply saturated with religious idealism

Even if, in this age of scientific scepticism and rationalism, he felt some doubts about the religious outlook, he knew as a statesman, as a man of action, that "moralism" raised to the verge of Godliness was a powerful weapon especially in India. St. Francis of Assissi, Italy's great saint of the early days of the Renaissance, by his service of the poor, added very greatly to the popularity and prestige of the Catholic Church which was then falling to pieces. Prof. C. F. Andrews, from the very beginning of his career in India, comported himself in a way that raised the prestige of, not only the "Missionaries", but of Englishmen generally. After all, through his unique art of an educator, he made himself an instrument in the shaping of India's and Britain's, destiny. Some of his students, thus, learned from him, not merely the use of English, but also psychological subtlety and insight which make it possible for one to become influential even in a foreign country. Prof. Andrews became a genuine humanist, under the interaction of his own English culture and that of India which he sought from high and low, young and old.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.
Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A POPULAR East-end referee, asked, to be M.C. at a charity boxing display, appeared in the ring for the first time in his life wearing full evening dress.

When the first bout was due to start, he jumped into the ring and turned slowly round, arms outstretched, to demand silence.

As a deep hush settled over the audience, a Cockney called out: "Yus, Mike, it fits all right. What abart buying it?"

* * * *

"AND so your son is a film actor in Hollywood," said the vicar to the local farm worker. "How interesting."

"Yes, sir," agreed Giles. "'E's been away four years now."

"And have you seen him at all since he went?"

"Why, yes, sir. 'E's been 'ome these last three Christmases."

"And did he bring a wife back with him?" asked the vicar.

"Every time, sir. And three prettier girls you couldn't 'ope to see."

* * * *

THE eccentric man walked into a restaurant and sat down.

"What'll you have?" asked a waiter.

The customer shook his head. "Not a thing," he replied. "I'm not hungry."

The waiter grew peeved. "Then what's the big idea," he growled. "of comin' in here?"

The customer shrugged. "It's very simple," he explained. "This is my lunch hour."

* * * *

THE customer dashed into the tailor's shop and handed the proprietor a jacket.

"There's a button off this coat," he announced. "I want you to sew anew one on the back of the jacket."

The tailor faced the customer.

"Why on the back of the jacket?" he inquired. "Don't you want it in the same place as the last button?"

The customer shook his head.

"That's no good," he explained. "I'm always losing it there!"

FOR five or six days he had been digging in the garden for an air-raid shelter. What with the rain and the clay he was not in the best of tempers.

Suddenly an old friend looked over the wall and said: "Hullo! Digging for your shelter?"

"No," was the reply. "As a matter of fact, I bought a swing for the kids, and the ropes are too long."

* * * *

THE shopkeeper was very anxious to sell his prospective customer a dachshund but the man didn't seem very keen on this type of dog.

"What is it about a dachshund you don't care for?" asked the shopkeeper.

"They make such a draft when they come into a room," complained the man. "They always keep the door open so long."

AN old woman underwent an operation. When she returned to consciousness she was asked how she had felt under the anaesthetic.

"It was beautiful," she said. "I thought I was in Heaven—till I saw the doctor!"

* * * *

"ONE whole and one half ticket, please," said the woman passenger.

The conductor started at the boy sitting by her side.

"You must pay full fare for that lad. He must be over fourteen."

"How can he be fourteen when I have been married only twelve years?" demanded the passenger, angrily.

"Madam," replied the conductor, icily, "I'm here to receive fares, not confessions."

AN Englishman visiting Paris was airing his French in one of the restaurants.

"Je desire un bit—un piece, I mean—de pang," he said to the waiter who brought him his soup.

"I'm sorry, sir," said the waiter, tactfully, "but I don't speak French."

"Well," said the Englishman, irritably, "kindly send someone who does."

* * * *

AN artist had just read a story through, and was about to begin illustrating it for a magazine.

"I say," he said to his wife, "this story is supposed to have happened in 1934. Now, what were dresses like four years ago?"

His wife threw him a bitter glance.

"Like mine!" she retorted.

Our Humorist At Large

First man: "I've nothing but praise for the new Vicar."

Church warden. "Yes, I noticed that when I brought the plate round."

Warder: "Padre to see you."
Irreclaimable: "Tell 'im I'm out."

"Yes, she was very bad. They had to consult an alienist."

"You don't say. I thought they were more patriotic than that. What was wrong with a British doctor?"

Modern Urdu Press

(Continued from page 30)

violation of the copyright. Even their home news service is third rate,—there being no special correspondents in important centres, no sports news and little of reliable and latest commercial intelligence. The word "special correspondent" reminds me of a very ingenious practice of some of the leading dailies. They occasionally invent and manufacture in their offices perfect canards and scandals on important topics of the day and publish them under the conspicuous caption "Our Special Service" "From Our Own Special Correspondent" etc

These objections are neither trivial nor can they be brushed aside on the pretext of the antipathy or indifference of our educated public towards vernacular newspapers. The public is always willing to support them even in preference to English journals if they are as good as, the latter. I have seen many a highly educated and well-placed Bengali gentleman with a Bengali daily under his arm. This is because Bengali dailies have attained a very high standard and compete closely even with their best English contemporaries. If Urdu dailies only show anything like such competitive spirit instead of resignedly acquiescing in the "status quo", they would be shown the same respect and favours by the more educated classes as are now shown to the English press.

Basic Trouble

The basic trouble, so far as I can see, is that the owners of Urdu dailies are rarely substantial men, or if they are, they show no keenness to invest substantial amount of money in their journalistic ventures. The capital equipment of our dailies is very, very poor indeed. It is not considered necessary to raise a capital of lakhs, even of thousands, in order to start a new daily or run an old one. A few scores of rupees will do quite as well! No wonder, therefore, that the Urdu dailies, one and all, are lithographed and not one of them possesses a Linotype Urdu composing machine or a modern rotary press.

The picture has a still gloomier aspect if we consider the question of policy. Most of the Urdu dailies (leaving aside weeklies, etc., for the moment) are owned by people who have pretensions as political leaders, too, and are attached to one party or another. Their papers consequently become not only mere party organs and apologists—blind, bigoted, intolerant,—but also powerful media to propagate and advertise the activities of their leader-owners.

Their pages are filled with loud praises of the owners, and not infrequently with bitter personal attacks on another leader who owns a rival paper and most probably belongs to a different party. At one time such feuds were a regular feature but now happily they are becoming less frequent. Equally marked is the intensely communal outlook of our papers but this feature is an unfortunate characteristic of many Indian papers, irrespective of language or province.

Indecent Advts.

The advertisement policy of our papers is characterized by the same unscrupulousness and lack of principles. With a few exceptions, Urdu journals are notorious for their indecent, obscene and dirty advertisements couched in vulgar language. It is no exaggeration to say that 90 per cent. of these advertisements are concerned with quack remedies, sexual diseases, charms, bogus bargains (e.g. "5 Watches and 100 other gifts for Rs. 2 only"), cheap and doubtful literature and the like. Some years back there was an acute controversy in Hindu press concerning the publication in a leading Hindu daily of a certain brand of liquor containing beef. Under such complete disregard of principles, the decent public may be justified in partly withholding its patronage from vernacular papers.

The foregoing account has been written with the sole intention of bringing to light the extremely grave and critical situation existing in Urdu journalism. It is by no means a hostile indictment, but it is an unbiased and unflattering review of a friendly observer who wants to see Urdu journalism develop into a true leader of public opinion and a very potent political weapon but who finds the prospects for such development rather gloomy.

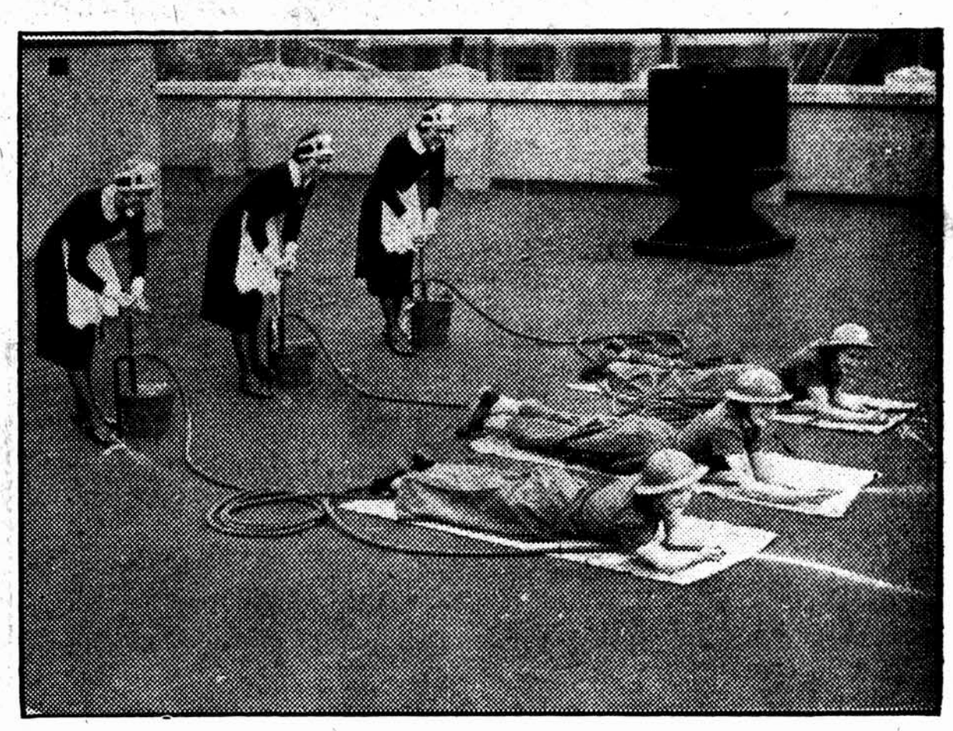
He also believes in the future of Urdu journalism as a great force in the country, but considers it necessary to remind Urdu journalists not to be lost in a stupor of self-complacency and to urge for an occasional introspection to see if they are quite up to the public expectations.

BRITISH WOMEN GO TO IT

Left:—
Asst. Section officer Joan Daphne Mary Pearson, of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, the first service woman to receive decoration for gallantry.

Right
Actress Marjorie Clark (Mrs. Hawtry), "off stage" in training at the Technical Institute.

Women's Land Army Recruits passing with their cattle through a defence barricade.



All hands to the stirrup pump. "Georgines" and "Nippy's" during one of their weekly practices.

A schoolmistress of the Yardley Grammar School, Birmingham, taking up water and food to the boys working in the woods.

Wearing special gloves, this holiday girl assists a soldier to erect the barbed wire entanglements on a coastal defence post.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

December 22, 1940

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